

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE TWO GREAT VARIETIES OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

THE state piously regards it as a duty to labour on behalf of Heaven, and to persuade its subjects to recognise and obey divine authority—and the state undertakes to do this, as far as it may be done, by providing for all classes religious instruction. This is the chisel with which men's characters are to be hewn into shape by the civil power—the instrument which our christian senators feel bound to purchase at any cost, for fashioning men's hearts to voluntary submission to the will of the Supreme. Well! let us look at it—at the thing itself, we mean, not the mere name of it, for the same words may represent widely different ideas. A thing may be called a spade which is of no use whatever to turn the soil; and men, transferring to the worthless article all the ideas which its stolen name suggests, may argue, with no small show of reason, that every husbandman ought to have one—whilst all they mean, and all that they can make intelligible is, that every husbandman ought to possess a *bonâ fide* spade, called by whatever name; and that, although every man in the kingdom agreed by a facetious fiction to call some other thing a spade, that other thing is not the one which his own reasoning proved the husbandman to want. So we may call the working of a certain cumbersome, inefficient, self-defeating apparatus, religious instruction, and thence attach all the importance of the real thing to the miserable substitute for it—and, should we be guilty of the purblind folly, we may urge just those reasons for the adoption of it, which in point of fact prove that quite another thing than the misnamed one we have, is what the nation wants and what the state cannot provide.

Now there are two great varieties of religious instruction, which we shall take leave to distinguish by the descriptive adjuncts of "mechanical" and "potential." Here is a certain truth A. which is to be conveyed into the mind of B., for the purpose of supplying him with sound motives to good conduct. The instrumental medium by which A. comes to be recognised by B., as a simple proposition which he did not previously know, we call "mechanical" instruction. The truth is represented by certain forms or certain sounds—may be addressed either to the eye or the ear—may be printed or pronounced. When B. has seen the letters or heard the words in which the proposition is done up, and through them discerns the idea which they were intended to represent—in short, when perception has formed acquaintance with the truth which rides into the mind upon visible or audible symbols, the work of "mechanical" instruction is done. But now, truth of any kind which is designed to move the heart, may acquire point and force from innumerable adventitious circumstances, and may be the representative of a vast deal more than its own intrinsic importance. Coming as a messenger from a deep, sincere, and throbbing heart, it possesses an attribute of power which else did not belong to it. Words are but a channel by which what exists in one mind flows into another—and it makes all the difference whether the streams of instruction running through them be wholly transparent, or tinged with feeling. Light may beget light—but passion only can beget passion. When we see others moved we are the more readily moved ourselves. It is important in the last degree that men should be persuaded practically to own allegiance to the Creator. The question is whether such persuasion is likely to result from the simple mechanical exhibition of truth, apart from the character, motives, and ordinary conduct of those whose business it is to present it; and whether "potential" religious instruction—that is, the religious instruction which is calculated to *do* what it professes to *do*, must not require that the men who provide and who offer it, be in something like harmony with the object they profess to seek.

Enough of dry metaphysical disquisition—let us indulge a moment or two in fancy. Suppose somewhere out in Cumberland or Cornwall, some trumpery borough had acquired an unenviable notoriety for the lawlessness, ignorance, insubordination, and factious character of its inhabitants. Some one is sent down from Buckingham palace, to represent the demands of the crown, and to attempt by peaceable means, by reasoning with the men, by an address to all the legitimate motives which prevail with the human heart, to bring them into a state of quiet and cheerful subordination to law, and of social order. His success is so great as to attract notice, and give him considerable influence over the population. Forthwith the aldermen, bailiff, and constables, as fractious rogues as the worst

in the borough, assemble and determine that order is a most wholesome thing for society, and without loyalty, how can order be expected?—that it is part of their duty to let every one within the limits of the borough know what a good thing loyalty is, and what obligations all men are under to be loyal—that therefore they appoint so many of their runners to give the needful instruction, and insist upon it that these runners should be paid by the inhabitants. Suppose now the shrewd denizens of this borough should perceive, that it was no part of these men's plan to be loyal themselves, and that the runners selected to persuade them to loyalty, were never selected because they were known to be interested about the object at which they professed to aim, but rather with a reference to other and very minor ends—such as family connexion, or pliant acquiescence in the will of their employers. We say nothing about the lessons of political morality which these runners might or might not enounce from day to day in the hearing of the inhabitants—but we do say, that the whole thing would be very likely to wear the character of a hoax, and that the most perfect working of the system would not probably do much to restore order. The wonder would be how the sanctimonious aldermen could forbear laughter when they talked at their *sederunt* of the importance of loyalty, and professed to one another in the hearing of the whole borough, the most unbounded confidence in, and most ardent attachment to, that most valuable and loyal body, the runners—while perhaps in the very utterance of the profession, they would make some disrespectful, if not positively seditious, allusion to the crown.

Far be it from us to insinuate that there is the remotest resemblance between these imaginary municipal efforts to produce loyalty, and the efforts of our state-church to promote religion—that the worthy aldermen may be regarded as types of our christian legislators, or that their officious runners bear any likeness to our legislators' clergy. What we wish is to illustrate that which we mean by "mechanical" instruction, and to show that it is just possible to present the purest truth to others, not only in such manner as not to insure success, but under circumstances which are precisely calculated to bring the truth itself into thorough contempt.

Yes! there is a kind of religious instruction which, so far from forming the characters of those who are the subjects of it to spiritual loyalty, is sure to awaken just the opposite emotions. It is a skilful process of converting sacred truth into solid gold. Here is the mode in which it works. The land is parcelled out into parishes, and the creed into articles. The parishioners having too much by an exact tenth of worldly substance, and too little by a great deal of religious knowledge, it becomes a clear matter of expediency to relieve them of the one and communicate to them the other. A recipient of tithes is therefore appointed, whose duty consists fully as much in taking off the superfluity of temporal goods, as in imparting spiritual instruction. The characters of these *media* of exchange are of small importance—their chief function being to push that truth into the ear which might quite as advantageously have entered in at the eye—to be oral prayer books and homilies—patent sermon-speaking machines, whose work is done when creeds and precepts have been made vocal, and who, for any persuasive influence which goes forth with their words, might as well be brass pipes and leather bellows as living men. This kind of religious instruction the state can provide—but then there is not the smallest reason why men should be employed in the case, inasmuch as the same truth stamped on paper and posted in a conspicuous part of every parish, might answer the same end and be a much cheaper method. We commend this idea to our pious legislators—it has several advantages. First, every parish might enjoy the benefit of the same homily, and thus the utmost uniformity of the religious instruction might be ensured—secondly, churchbuilding might be dispensed with. Further, the truth thus exhibited would not be discredited by any incongruities in the medium by which it would be put in contact with men's minds—and lastly, the parishioners might recur to it again and again, and thus revive evanescent impressions. If it be the duty of the state to furnish nothing more than "mechanical" religious instruction, this seems to us to be as likely a plan as can possibly be devised.

If it be objected that this mere mechanical exhibition of religious truth is not the thing meant, when the duty of the state to provide religious instruction for the people is affirmed, then it follows of necessity that the state is bound to furnish religious instruction through the medium of men whose lives will commend it—in other words, to furnish religious instructors whose sincerity, earnestness,

contempt of the world, and evident submission to the authority of the Supreme, will imbue their instructions with persuasive influence, and qualify them to win by example those whom they cannot reach by argument or precept. This, then, is the sense of the oft-uttered maxim—that certain men who make no pretence to religion, in as far at least as it consists in practical obedience to divine authority, and who when the laws of honour and the laws of their Maker come into collision would deem themselves disgraced by submitting to the latter, are no sooner invested with legislative authority, than they come at once under an obligation to provide the people with a body of instructors whose uniform behaviour shall be such as to commend the truth which these very senators habitually violate, and win the people to a loyalty which these gentlemen condemn. This is a hopeful proposition to deal with—as curious an one as aristocracy ever uttered—pleasingly suggestive of odd and grotesque associations—full of startling meaning which if not novel is amazingly piquant—a rich medley pie which contains a little of everything, and which however nice is decidedly indigestible—a compound of hurly-burly—the very quintessence of incongruity—the home of full grown mental confusion. We will look at it again.

THE CONSTITUTIONS AND CANONS ECCLESIASTICAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

XIX. Loiterers not to be suffered near the church in time of divine service.

The churchwardens or questmen, and their assistants, shall not suffer any idle persons to abide either in the church yard or church porch, during the time of divine service or preaching; but shall cause them either to come in or to depart.

XX. Bread and wine to be provided against every communion.

The churchwardens of every parish, against the time of every communion, shall at the charge of the parish, with the advice and direction of the minister, provide a sufficient quantity of fine white bread, and of good wholesome wine, for the number of communicants that shall from time to time receive there: which wine we require to be brought to the communion table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoop of pewter, if not of purer metal.

XXI. The communion to be thrice a year received.

In every parish church and chapel, where sacraments are to be administered within this realm, the holy communion shall be ministered by the parson, vicar, or minister, so often and at such times as every parishioner may communicate at the least thrice in the year (whereof the feast of Easter to be one), according as they are appointed by the Book of Common Prayer. Provided, that every minister, as oft as he administereth the communion, shall first receive that sacrament himself. Furthermore, no bread or wine newly brought shall be used; but first the words of institution shall be rehearsed, when the said bread and wine be present upon the communion table. Likewise, the minister shall deliver both the bread and the wine to every communicant severally.

XXII. Warning to be given beforehand for the communion.

Whereas every lay person is bound to receive the holy communion thrice every year, and many notwithstanding do not receive that sacrament once in a year; we do require every minister to give warning to his parishioners publicly in the church at morning prayer, the Sunday before every time of his administering that holy sacrament, for their better preparation of themselves; which said warning we enjoin the parishioners to accept and obey, under the penalty and danger of the law.

XXIII. Students in colleges to receive the communion four times a year.

In all colleges and halls within both the universities, the masters and fellows, such especially as have any pupils, shall be careful that all their said pupils, and the rest that remain amongst them, be well brought up, and thoroughly instructed in points of religion, and that they do diligently frequent public service and sermons, and receive the holy communion; which we ordain to be administered in all such colleges and halls the first or second Sunday of every month, requiring all the said masters, fellows, and scholars, and all the rest of the students, officers, and all other the servants there, so to be ordered, that every one of them shall communicate four times in the year at the least, kneeling reverently and decently upon their knees, according to the order of the Communion Book prescribed in that behalf.

XXIV. Copes to be worn in cathedral churches by those that administer the communion.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the holy communion shall be administered upon principal feast days, sometimes by the bishop, if he be present, and sometimes by the dean, and at some times by a canon or prebendary, the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeler and epistler agreeably according to the advertisements published in Anno 7 Eliz. The said communion to be administered at such times, and with such limitation, as is specified in the Book of Common Prayer. Provided, that no such limitation by any construction shall be allowed of, but that all deans, wardens, masters or heads of cathedral and collegiate churches, prebendaries, canons, vicars, petty canons, singing men, and all others of the foundation, shall receive the communion four times yearly at the least.

On Wednesday last, a public vestry was held in the church of St. George, Southwark, to make a church rate for the next twelve months. The Rev. John Horton in the chair. Mr. Moser, the churchwarden, moved that a rate of 2½d. in the pound be granted, which was seconded by Mr. Palmer. Mr. Martin moved an amendment, that the vestry do adjourn for fourteen days, in order that a correct account may be exhibited and seen by the parishioners, and also an account of what was required for a future rate. On a division the original motion was carried by a majority of two.

On Thursday last, a meeting, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the church rate for the ensuing year, was held in St. Mary's Church, Leicester. There was a large attendance of parishioners, the church being crowded. The vicar (the Rev. John Brown) took the chair. Dr. Noble, churchwarden, asked for a rate of one penny in the pound, the granting of which was moved by Mr. Ald. Chamber-

lain, and seconded by C. Winstanley, Esq. Mr. Collier moved, and Mr. Tyers seconded, an amendment for an adjournment for twelve months, which the vicar refused to put to the meeting. After considerable discussion, a division took place on the original motion, when there appeared—against the rate, 112; for it, 62; anti-rate majority, 50. The vicar talked of an ultimate remedy; but on Mr. Chamberlain proposing that the minority lay a rate, he vacated the chair, and the meeting broke up.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of Helston, Devonshire, was held on Thursday last, when the churchwardens proposed a rate of four-pence in the pound to defray the expenses of repairing the church, &c. Mr. J. M. Read moved, as an amendment, that there be no rate granted; which was seconded by Mr. John Curry, sen. The amendment was carried by a majority of seven.

At the Court House, at Knaresborough, on Wednesday last, an application was made by Mr. M. Richardson, solicitor, Harrogate, on behalf of the minister and churchwardens of Low Harrogate, against Messrs. John Binns, James Briggs, Joseph Bailey, and another, for refusal to pay the church rate laid for the necessary repairs and expenses of the district church at Low Harrogate. Mr. Hamilton Richardson, of Leeds, appeared on the part of the opposers of the rate, and after the case had been argued by the professional gentlemen on each side at considerable length, the magistrates decided in favour of the rate, on which Mr. H. Richardson gave notice, with the requisite undertakings, to try the validity of the rate in the Ecclesiastical Court, in consequence of which the question was directed to await the decision of that court.

At the Moot Hall, Colchester, on Thursday, Isaac Bugg, of St. James's, was summoned for the non-payment of two arrears of Church rate, amounting to 6s. 9d. Defendant did not dispute the validity of the rate, but felt that it was opposed to the scriptures that he should be compelled to pay to the support of any religious establishment whatever, and therefore he resisted the payment. An order for payment was made. Orders were also made in cases of Joshua Beaumont, Edward Marriage, Robert Hurnard, Christopher Stokes, and Simon Bedwell.

CHURCH RE-TENTION.—A correspondent, on whose authority we have every reason to rely, sends us the following:—"The zealous rector of a certain village not a hundred miles from Stourbridge (remarkable for the ignorance and immorality of its inhabitants), recently meeting a parishioner—a pious and active female member of a dissenting congregation in the neighbourhood—abruptly accosted her, when nearly the following colloquy took place:—

Rector: So I understand you have the audacity not only to leave the church yourself, but also to insult the people by leaving tracts at their houses. I desire you will not continue to do it.

Parishioner: I cannot promise you I will not, sir.

R.: They are my people, and you have no right to do so.

P.: And where do you think they are going?

R.: To heaven.

P.: How?

R.: Through the mercy of God.

P.: What, while in habits of drunkenness, swearing, &c.?

R.: Yes. (The Rector is not remarkably free from profanity himself.)

P.: But I say they are going to hell.

R.: Dare you insult the mercy of Heaven by such an assertion?

P.: Yes, while they continue in that state.

R.: I see you are a conceited self-opinionated woman.

P.: I hope you are mistaken, sir.

R.: I will not talk to you any more, but if you do not desist from your practices, I will put you in the Ecclesiastical Court!

What a pity the zealous Bonner or Laud had not the valuable aid of this worthy 'Apostolic.' Does he not deserve a mitre himself?"—*Worcestershire Chronicle.*

A parson residing in the neighbourhood of Plymtree, on examining the young persons for the recent confirmation, asked them why a donkey did not bring forth a monkey, and why a black crow should not hatch a white dove, and other such ridiculous questions; and because the candidates could not answer, he declared they were the most ignorant set he ever met with, and refused some of them tickets.—*Western Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

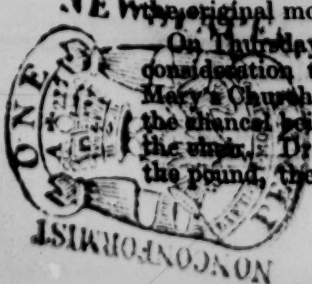
London, September 27, 1841.

SIR,—From what passed in the House of Commons on Monday the 20th inst., we may infer that when parliament shall re-assemble after Christmas, Sir Robert Inglis will apply for a grant of money, to be expended in the erection of new churches. Upon the injustice of a richly endowed sect taxing all poorer sects which chance has placed within its grasp, I shall not trouble you with any observations; the subject having been already discussed *usque ad nauseam*, and always to the disadvantage of the now dominant church "as by law established"; for the state religion of England is better pleased to take LAW (i. e. the statute book) as its basis, rather than a book bearing a title of a very different kind.

My present purpose is to offer some remarks upon certain parts of scripture prophecy which the church of England will not allow to be read aloud to its congregations when assembled in the house of prayer; a prohibition the more improper, inasmuch as it is quite as great a departure from God's commands as is any thing to be found in the church of Rome. "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy," says the inspired author of the apocalypse; an injunction not to be found in any other part of the New Testament, not even in the gospels; and notwithstanding that solemn injunction, this same prophetic book is scarcely read at all to the congregation! It might be asked very properly, what was the reason that the compilers of the English liturgy excluded the apocalypse almost entirely from the scripture lessons? Were they under the influence of that which is mentioned in Acts ii. 13: or, did they wish to conceal as much as possible from the ears of the congregation those dreadful denunciations against a certain offset of the meretricious church of Rome?—an offset, too, which is evidently a branch of the grand apostasy described so minutely in the apocalypse.

Among the predictions which the compilers of the liturgy have endeavoured to keep in the dark, I would recommend to the particular study of all zealous church of Englandists, the last eight verses of chapter thirteen. There, and again in the ninth verse of chapter fourteen, the two sacraments of the existing state church are described in terms much too precise for any one to misunderstand the apostle's meaning: and in the same proportion as the words are plain and intelligible, will naturally be the wish of churchmen to keep them out of sight.

In chapter nineteen, verse seventeen, we read of a great supper being promised to the fowls of the air; and among the meats to be then devoured are the very identical persons who shall have received the two deadly marks



above mentioned; while in the fourth verse of the next chapter we are assured that the persons who shall not have received those fatal marks are to live and to reign with Christ. Wonderful announcements are the above! and quite sufficient (one should think) to cause many persons to tremble not less than did the impious Belshazzar when he beheld the hand upon the wall. There is, however, this difference between the heathen king and the persons to whom I allude. He was not offended at Daniel's interpretation of the prophetic words, although they foretold his own immediate destruction; whereas the others are outrageous when anything is said against them. Relying upon the statute book, upon her great wealth and extensive patronage, as well as upon the favour which she meets with in high places, "The church of England as by law established" is quite as deaf to all the warnings given to her from time to time, as were the antediluvians to the preachings intended to forewarn them of the catastrophe that was to punish them for their sins (Matt. xxiv. 37-39).

Between now and the next session of parliament there will be ample time for Sir Robert Inglis and his tail to look into the apocalypse with somewhat more attention than they seem to have done hitherto: and it might, perchance, do no harm if the result of their studies were sent to certain palaces in the various dioceses of England and Ireland, where will usually be found an inhabitant having (as we read in the book of Daniel) "a look more stout than his fellows."

To the serious attention of the persons above mentioned, and who appear to glory in the impressions of the fatal apocalyptic marks, I would recommend a couple of statutes which have been enacted within less than fifteen years. The impious test act of the reign of the impious Charles the Second, was long regarded as one of the chief bulwarks of the church of England; and so was it styled in the House of Lords by Archbishop Wake, when opposing its repeal. But that statute has since been swept away, whereby the receiving the mark in the right hand is no longer compulsory upon any person; so that those who now receive the mark may be considered as volunteers in the train of that beast who was to rise out of the earth. And by whom, Sir, was this repealing statute passed? why, by the worthy baronet's own political friends; for they were then in office under King George the Fourth. Surely must the hand of God have been in operation when the repeal of the test act took place, and also when the subsequent passing of the registration act deprived the mark upon the forehead of its civil privileges and importance! Well, indeed, may the church of Englandists lament these breaches in the partition wall which excluded non-conformists; for to repair those breaches is now impossible, the wall having been shaken to the very foundations. If, then, the high churchmen think that the wall can be upheld by the aid of bricks and stones, porticos and steeples, with gold and silver as a cement to bind the materials together, I can only pity them for their blindness in supposing that the tottering system can be maintained; when, by increasing its wealth, they are only catering for the great supper, by adding to the food which is then to be consumed. The fowls, Sir, have had a scent already of the savoury things promised to them by God, and they have begun to assemble together; but afar off only, for the end will not come quite yet; as the church of England has not finished the part assigned to her in the drama of anti-christian apostasy. She must be spared, then, to give completion to the word of prophecy, being wanted quite as much as are the unbelieving Jews, and the meretricious church of Rome. Churchmen find that they cannot convert the former, nor overthrow the latter: for, could either be done, how would prophecy have its completion? Here then, Sir, a source of consolation to our church as by law established; although it may amount to a respite only; for a full pardon, as was granted to the repentant Ninevites, will never be earned by repentance in either of our archiepiscopal provinces: as worldly pride and spiritual humility will never meet in the same person.

I am aware, Sir, that many church of Englandists will endeavour to excuse the almost total omission of the apocalypse in the liturgy from the general obscurity of the book. That the apocalypse is obscure, I admit: but, are not many parts of Isaiah and Ezekiel equally obscure? Why, then, read those obscure Jewish prophecies, and omit the christian ones? The probability is that the greater portion of those Jewish prophecies regarded the Jews alone, and that they had their accomplishment whilst the temple was yet standing. But the apocalypse regards the gospel times only: consequently, the obscurity of each being the same, the apocalypse ought to be preferred to the others; and so it would, but that the church of England has a personal interest in appearing to think otherwise.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

BRITANNICUS.

OPIUM WAR WITH CHINA.

To the Christian Public of Great Britain.

In again appealing to you in reference to the Opium War in China, I will begin by quoting the following extracts from a letter which I addressed to you on the 3rd month, 19th, 1840:—

It is now too notorious to render needful entering at large into the subject, that the guilty traffic in opium, grown by the East India Company to be smuggled into China, at length compelled the Chinese government to vindicate the laws of the empire, which prohibit its introduction, and to take decisive measures for the suppression of the traffic, by the arrest of the parties concerned in it at Canton and the seizure and destruction of the opium found in the Chinese waters. * It is also well known that the Superintendent of British trade (Captain Elliot) so far compromised his official character and duty as to take under his protection one of the most extensive opium smugglers, and thus rendered himself justly liable to the penalties to which they were obnoxious; and at the same time gave as far as was in his power, the sanction of the British nation to this unrighteous violation of the Chinese laws.

The following fact is, however, not so generally known. An individual, + now in this country, who has acquired immense wealth by this unlawful trade, has been in communication with the government, and his advice, it is presumed, has in no small degree influenced the measures they have adopted; though he is a leading partner in a firm to which a large proportion of the opium that was destroyed belonged; and at the very time he was claiming compensation, or urging a war with China, his house in India was sending armed vessels laden with opium, along the coast of China, and selling it in open defiance of the laws of that empire. This information, with the names of the vessels and the parties concerned, the number of chests of opium on board, the enormous profits they were realising, &c., was some time ago communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on authority which he did not and could not dispute.

On the 7th of April, Sir James Graham brought forward a motion in the House of Commons in reference to this subject, but in a manner which gave it so much of a party character, that our cruel injustice to the Chinese and the disgraceful conduct of our government in attacking them, were lost sight of by many whose professed principles ought to have made them foremost in condemning these proceedings. The whig ministry having intimated they would resign if Sir James Graham carried his motion, every other consideration was forgotten in anxiety lest a political party should be injured or lose office.

This feeling not only pervaded the supporters of the government in

* See Thelwell's "Iniquities of the Opium Trade," and "King's Opium Crisis."

+ This individual is in the new House of Commons, professedly as a reformer, and represents a borough which formerly sent to that House one of its most upright members who has now retired from public life.

the House of Commons, but also extended to many leading religious professors of various denominations, and thus no public feeling sufficiently strong could be raised to counteract in Downing-street the combined and powerful influence of the East India Company and the wealthy opium smugglers; though public meetings were held in London and many places in the country, and petitions forwarded justly deprecating this war as one of almost unparalleled iniquity.

At the meeting in the metropolis, which was held at Freemason's Hall, and at which the Earl of Stanhope presided, the following resolutions were passed:—

"1. That this meeting, whilst it most distinctly disavows any party or political objects, and deprecates most strongly, any such construction being put upon its efforts, deeply laments that the moral and religious feeling of the country should be outraged—the character of Christianity disgraced in the eyes of the world; and this kingdom involved in war with upwards of three hundred and fifty millions of people, in consequence of British subjects introducing opium into China, in direct and known violation of the laws of the empire."

"2. That although the Chinese have not been heard in their defence, the statements adduced by the advocates of the war clearly establish the fact, that the East India Company, the growers of, and traffickers in, opium, and British subjects who received the protection of the laws of China, have been throughout the wrong doers; therefore, this meeting (without reference to the conviction of many, that all war is opposed to the spirit and precepts of the gospel) holds it to be the bounden duty of the government immediately to effect an equitable and pacific settlement of the existing differences with China."

"3. That all traffic in opium with the Chinese being contraband, the opium which was surrendered to their government was justly confiscated: and that to demand payment from the Chinese—to make reprisals upon them—or, for this country to give compensation to the British merchants thus engaged in smuggling, would be to sanction, and even grant, a premium on crime."

"4. That the petition now read be adopted by this meeting, and presented to both Houses of parliament; and that the Right Honourable Earl Stanhope be requested to present the same to the House of Lords, and Lord Sandon to the House of Commons."

"5. That the resolutions of this meeting be published at the discretion of the committee; and that a copy of them, in the Chinese language, be transmitted, through the high commissioner Lin, to the Emperor of China."

Since this period I have been in company with several Englishmen, who were at Canton at the time of the seizure of the opium, and although some of them were concerned in the trade themselves and were naturally biased in favour of their own country, they all agreed in condemning the proceedings of the English. I have recently spent some time in the United States, whose intercourse with China is extensive and frequent, and where the merits of this case are clearly understood by many of the most intelligent and candid minded citizens, and these without any exception considered the acts of the British government in this matter, as some of the most flagrant that ever disgraced a civilised, much less a christian, people.

On my return to this country I found a new administration entering upon office, the members of which have for the most part condemned the conduct of their predecessors in relation to this war. I again, therefore, venture to appeal to the christian public of my country that they may, without delay, forward petitions or memorials, strongly urging a reference of the existing differences with China to commissioners mutually appointed, who shall be authorised to adjust them, and also to determine upon the best means of entirely suppressing the guilty traffic in opium.

The present government are not yet committed to this cruel war, and may no difference of political views deter you from the faithful discharge of this christian duty. Even should you not succeed in inducing our rulers to adopt this course, or the overtures of this country be rejected by the Chinese, you will have satisfaction in having made attempt.

One-third of the human family are now receiving their impressions of the christian religion by its professors waging a murderous war to compel them to make restitution to the contraband opium dealers for the destruction of this deadly poison, which continues to be grown by the East India Company and poured into China in defiance of all laws, human and divine.

Besides the loss of life sustained by the Chinese, and the fearful mortality amongst the British troops from the unhealthiness of the climate, it is probable that little short of ten millions sterling has already been expended in naval and military armaments and the enhanced price of tea and sugar, * in the monstrous attempt to force the Chinese to pay about two millions to these opium smugglers. All this, be it remembered, is added to the burdens upon the industry of our own oppressed population.

Earnestly desiring that you may be induced to discharge your duty as Christians, and, whatever may be the result, acquit yourselves of your share of the national guilt, I conclude with the words of a friend, "For my own part, I think the present distress of the nation may be the retributive chastisement for our recent atrocious war in China and the East . . . all history and the daily march of events demonstrate the perpetual retributive interference of an overruling Providence."

"Yet this doctrine, proclaimed as loudly by experience as by revelation, and as legibly written on the page of history as in the bible, appears to have not the smallest practical influence on the most enlightened statesmen and the most christian and enlightened nation in the world."

Very respectfully,

Birmingham, 10th month, 1st, 1841.

JOSEPH STURGE.

10th month, 9th, 1841.

Since writing the foregoing, the intelligence has arrived that Canton has been seized, that "General Sir Hugh Gough calculates the loss of the Chinese, in the different attacks, at one thousand killed and three thousand wounded:" that the British have extracted six millions of dollars, as a ransom for evacuating the city, which the Chinese call "Opium compensation;" and it is but too evident the work of the wholesale murder of this unoffending people has but begun, for Captain Elliot, who appears to have been too tender of shedding human blood to please his employers, is recalled, and is succeeded by Sir H. Pottinger, who, it is reported, has instructions from Lord Palmerston, to demand fifteen millions of dollars for the opium smugglers, and the whole of the expenses of the war, and to secure the right to the British of planting armed factories in the different Chinese ports.

Shall history record that no voice was raised by the Christians of Britain, against the employment of their money, and that of their starving countrymen, in deeds like these?

* It is well known that the high rate of freights from Calcutta, in consequence of the shipping required for the Chinese expedition, greatly contributed to the late extravagant price of sugar.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Church rates, for abolition of, 1.
 — of Ireland, for restoration of suppressed seats, 1.
 Ballot, for the, 4.
 Corn laws, for repeal of, 8.
 — against repeal, 1.
 Distress, for inquiry into, 4.
 Property tax, for, 1.
 Prison discipline, for abolition of the silent system, 3.
 Slavery, for abolition of, 2.
 Timber duties, against alteration of, 2.
 Universal suffrage, for, 8.

DEBATES.

Wednesday, October 6.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

In answer to questions from Mr. T. DUNCOMBE and Mr. EWART, Sir ROBERT PEEL expressed his willingness to give cordial support to any practicable measure for the prevention of bribery and intimidation at elections. The subject was one of very great difficulty, as there was much danger that in attempting to suppress corruption the liberty of the subject would be so far interfered with as to make the remedy even worse than the disease. His confidence in the increase of the constituency as an antidote to bribery had been very much shaken by the admitted fact, that since the operation of the reform bill every species of corruption had prevailed to a greater extent than before; and, taking into account the many other most important questions which pressed for decision, he could give no further pledge at present than a promise to take the subject into consideration as soon as possible, with the earnest desire that all corruption might be extinguished. The worst cases he had heard of had occurred in large towns, indeed in the capitals of counties; and if the election petitions which had been presented were persevered in, as he hoped they would be, and such a system as he had described were proved to have prevailed, he should have the utmost satisfaction in making examples of those large towns, without reference to politics, by their total disfranchisement.

THE BUDGET—EXPLANATION.

The SPEAKER having put the question, that this House adjourn, Mr. BARING rose and said, he was compelled to trespass on the attention of the House for a few minutes. He was present when the right honourable gentleman opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) made his financial statement. He had entered his protest against the course which it was proposed to pursue; and it was not his intention to recur to that subject. This morning, however, through the channels to which everybody had access, he had learned a fact of which he had not before the slightest knowledge, and which called for some explanation from the right hon. gentleman opposite. The statement was made on the authority of one who was on every possible ground entitled to his respect and to that of every man in the country. It was asserted that, in addition to the 2,500,000*l.* which he had announced as the deficiency to be provided for, there was a large additional deficiency which had not been stated by him, and that there were large demands for services for which no provision had been made in his (Mr. Baring's) budget. He was not in the habit, either publicly or privately, of pledging himself to anything which he was not willing to abide by [loud cries of "hear"]; but if he had been guilty of anything of that kind—if he had brought forward a budget which had been followed by his successor in its statements and figures, and never gave the slightest intimation of the deficiency which they now heard of for the first time—if, in fact, he had deceived the public by a false statement, he was utterly unworthy of the confidence reposed in him by his colleagues, or of the trust which he gratefully acknowledged her Majesty had committed to his charge. If this were so, he thought he should take some opportunity of meeting such charges; and he should be glad to learn from the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether this large deficiency actually existed, and whether he was willing to rely still on those returns which the right honourable gentleman had adopted from him? He was conscious how perfectly insignificant he was compared to the high authority on which this allegation was made; but he only wished to make a fair defence of himself, avowing, as he should ever do, the sincere respect which he felt for the illustrious individual who had sanctioned such an imputation. With regard to the estimate for the future year—though it was extremely difficult to frame such an one, he had calculated it at 50,000,000*l.* Now, though that sum would not cover the after expenditure in China, yet by the treaty brought to a conclusion by his noble friend (Lord Palmerston), there was a prospect of reduction in other quarters which he thought would make the calculation of 50,000,000*l.* correct, as covering the expenses of the year, reckoning from the day when he quitted office.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the complaint of the right honourable gentleman was one of those instances in which the inconvenience of advertent to statements made elsewhere was illustrated; for in addition to the fact that the representations were never very accurate as to the allegations made in those quarters, the still greater difficulty was in this case thrown on the person appealed to, of giving an explanation without consulting with the individual supposed to have made the alleged charges as to the nature of the actual circumstances. As he had stated to the right honourable gentlemen, he had not seen the printed statement to which he had adverted until he was kind enough to show it him, and as he had waited to hear the right honourable gentleman's statement, he had not an opportunity of consulting with the party that had occasioned it. But he confessed that he read the statement alluded to by the right honourable gentleman in a different sense from that in which the right honourable gentleman supposed it to bear. It was true the word "deficiency" was used as alluding to the demands which must be met beyond the sum of 2,500,000*l.*; but if the right honourable gentleman looked even into that report which he had shown him, he must see that the person who made this statement was adducing reasons why there could not be at the present moment a full development of the wants of the country which must be met hereafter, because, in addition to the sum above named, there were other great expenditures connected with the colonies (these were particularised) that called for ample consideration. If the right honourable gentleman had been in the house when his right honour-

able friend (Sir R. Peel) had made a reply to the noble lord at the head of the colonies, he would have heard a detail of facts connected with the expenditure which it was evident he thought had been alluded to in another place. His right honourable friend had urged the prospect of a large expenditure in several of our colonies. He alluded to the provision necessary for China, and suggested the probability of expenses in other quarters, all of which must form an element in the consideration of the steps necessary to be taken in the government of the country. He apprehended, then, from reading the statement which the right honourable gentleman had put into his hand, that the proper construction of the sentence was, that there was not a deficiency which was unprovided for, but that before the coming arrangements could be closed, expenses would arise in various quarters of the globe which must be taken into account. It was never intended, in his opinion, to throw the slightest doubt on the accuracy of the right honourable gentleman's calculations [hear, hear].

Mr. BARING was quite satisfied with this explanation. If he had understood the statement in the sense in which it had been explained, or if he thought any person could have so read it, he should certainly not have troubled the House on the subject.

Sir R. PEEL said that unfortunately the right honourable gentleman was not present when he had made remarks in the presence of the noble secretaries for the colonies and of foreign affairs, as to the probability of our having fresh demands to meet, which completely confirmed the construction put on this passage by his right honourable friend (Mr. Goulburn). There was no impeachment of the right hon. gentleman's calculations of ways and means for the present year. They were assumed as correct, though it was contended that intervening circumstances might make an alteration in them. He (Sir R. Peel) had particularly referred to New South Wales, and he showed the noble secretary for the colonies that, by the arrangements entered into with regard to bounty warrants, 960,000*l.* must be paid out of the colonial or the home treasury, for which no estimate had been as yet made. The noble lord admitted that a sum of 500,000*l.* at least was to be provided for, in either of these ways. He had also mentioned New Zealand, where an expenditure of 80,000*l.* or 90,000*l.* was to be met. There was also an outlay at Canton; and the engagements entered into with native princes of Africa, for putting an end to the slave trade, would cause some additional charge. He trusted these expenses would fall on the colonial authorities, but they had to be provided for in one way or other. He was satisfied his noble friend never intended to impeach the accuracy of the right honourable gentleman's statements, or to insinuate for one moment that he meant to withhold from the knowledge of parliament the exact current expenses of the year [hear, hear].

Lord PALMERSTON confessed that the statement referred to struck his mind as it had done that of his right honourable friend, and did seem to require some explanation. He thought the explanation which had been given as to what had passed on a former occasion, and which had been most accurately represented by the right honourable baronet, did show that the statement in question referred not to any deficiency in the revenue, but to the difficulties that must be encountered in forming an estimate for future years. The government had taken this line with regard to postponing all announcement of their intention as to those great questions which so much interested the public mind. "I shall only say (continued the noble lord) as this is the last time I shall in all probability have an opportunity of doing so for a considerable period, that I hope the government will feel that those are questions which must come to a decision. It cannot be supposed that the chapter of accidents can lead to such a change of circumstances as to dispense with the necessity of settling them; and I trust that when we meet again, her majesty's ministers will be prepared to state fully and fairly their opinions and intentions on the whole of the great questions of our commercial policy [hear, hear]. With regard to the particular question of the corn laws, I entreat them to persuade themselves that public expectation will not be satisfied by their coming again to parliament with some change as that of the sliding scale. I am satisfied that even supposing the distress which now exists, and which is denied by those opposite, should diminish, that circumstance will not change the expectation of the public, that there should be a material alteration in the present corn laws, or that corn should be admitted at a moderate fixed duty under all circumstances. Gentlemen opposite may feel assured that any other proposal will never meet with the approval of the country" [opposition cheers].

Sir R. PEEL assured the noble lord that, after having attentively read the annals of this country, and more especially its financial annals, during the last five years, he entirely concurred with him in thinking that nothing would be more unwise than to add another to the many chapters of accidents which were there recorded [cheers and laughter]. It would be quite impossible for the government to pursue such a course with any credit to itself or advantage to the country [hear.]

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Oct. 7.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir Augustus Clifford, the usher of the black rod, at twenty-five minutes past two, appeared at the table of the House, and summoned the attendance of the Speaker to hear the speech proroguing parliament read by the lords commissioners.

On the return of the SPEAKER, the right hon. gentleman stood at the table, and read the following speech to about one hundred hon. members who surrounded the table to hear the same.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that it appears advisable to her Majesty to bring to a close the present session of parliament.

"In conformity with the advice of her parliament, and in pursuance of the declared intention of her Majesty, her Majesty has taken the requisite measures for the formation of a new administration, and the arrangements for that purpose have been completed by her Majesty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in command from her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to her Majesty for those branches of the public service for which complete provision had not been made by the late parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The measures which it will be expedient to adopt for the purpose of equalising the public income and the annual expenditure, and other important objects connected with the trade and commerce of the country, will necessarily occupy your attention at an early period after the recess.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of the principal manufacturing districts, and to assure you that you may rely upon the cordial concurrence of her Majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature consideration, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote the great object of all her Majesty's wishes, the happiness and contentment of her people."

The right hon. gentleman, followed by all the members, then quitted the house.

GENERAL POLITICS.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

The news which this mail brings to Europe is of high interest; it embraces the proceedings during the attack on the city of Canton, and various other events connected with the expedition to China, the proceedings in India, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, as well as an account of the apprehensions entertained in relation to the acts of the Shah of Persia.

In China and in India the conduct of the British Plenipotentiary, Elliott, has given great dissatisfaction, and great blame is attached to him by the press. He is accused of always stopping short at the critical moment. Whether he or his instructions are to blame for this system of hesitation, it is not possible for persons so far removed from the scene of action to determine; but it is to be hoped that proper measures will be adopted in parliament to clear up the mystery. His plans do not appear to have gained the goodwill or confidence of any party.

The fact is known in Europe that Captain Elliot had, at the end of the month of March, concluded a convention with the Chinese; trade was carried on during six weeks, and an appearance prevailed of a good understanding on both sides. But, although a vast quantity of tea was exported, the Chinese were not idle in making great preparations for war. Troops were assembled at Canton and in its neighbourhood, new cannon were cast, and the forts were put into a state of defence, and several fleets of small fire-vessels were got ready to destroy the British men-of-war. Captain Elliot went in a steamer on the 10th of May to Canton, where he saw the preparations made by the Chinese. He had an interview with the Mandarin governor, and on his return to the British fleet he countermanded the expedition which was to proceed in five or six days to Amoy. On the 17th Captain Elliot went again towards Canton, and orders were issued to the expedition under the command of Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse and General Sir Hugh Gough to move up the river, and to anchor near the city where the most hostile preparations were made by both parties. Crowds of the citizens fled, and the merchants began to remove their goods.

On the 20th the Mandarin Governor Yu issued a proclamation declaring that there was no ground for alarm, and on the 21st a British proclamation was issued, desiring all the foreigners to retire from the factories "before sunset." The former proclamation was looked upon as a trick to deceive the merchants into a false security, with the object of seizing them during the night.

At 11 o'clock that night the Chinese began the attack by firing at all the British vessels within reach of the forts. The fireships were let loose, but the British men-of-war were on the alert, and the steamer *Nemesis* towed off the Chinese vessels. The fight began during the night between several of the British ships and the fort of Shaming, which was silenced in the morning. Eight new brass guns were found in it. During the engagement a fleet of war junks came out of a creek. The *Nemesis* moved towards them, but, afraid of her 32-pounders, they retreated into the creek. Thither the *Nemesis* pursued them, and during three hours the sailors were busy in setting fire to at least 40 junks. Having completed the work, the steamer emerged from the creek decorated with the flags and pendants of the junks; the sailors, too, presented a comical sight, they were dressed in Chinese robes—some with Mandarin caps, and others, particularly one boat's crew, had each a Chinaman's tail hanging at the back of their necks.

On Sunday, the 23d of May, the squadron and the troops arrived, and the chiefs, Elliott, Senhouse, and Gough, held a conference. They then sent Captain Belcher, of her Majesty's ship *Sulphur*, to reconnoitre the river, and to find a place for landing on the north side. This reconnoissance was attacked, but beat off the assailants, and burned 28 of their boats. An excellent place for landing the troops and guns was then discovered.

On the 24th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the troops being in the boats, the steamers proceeded to tow them to their destination. The *Atalanta* took the right column, under the command of Major Pratt, of her Majesty's 26th regiment, to serve and hold the factories on the bank of the river to the south of the city, while the *Nemesis* towed the left column towards Tsing-hae, five miles up the river. The guns were landed during the night. Before the right column landed the Dutch and British factories had been most thoroughly plundered by the mob of the city.

In the official account sent by General Sir Hugh Gough will be found an animated detail of the proceedings of the gallant soldiers. The mandarin governor of Canton was soon forced to cry out for quarter, and after various parleys Captain Elliot agreed to spare the city from an assault and withdraw the British troops and ships of war from the river, upon the conditions—first, of the three imperial commissioners and all the troops under their command (the provincial troops alone excepted), quitting Canton and its vicinity, and marching 60 miles from it, and of the forts not being restored; 2nd. 6,000,000 dollars to be paid for the use of the British Crown within one week, the first million before sunset of that day (the 27th); and, 3rd. the troops to remain in their positions until the two former conditions were completed; and the ransom to be increased to 7,000,000 if seven

days elapsed, to 8,000,000 if 14 days, and to 9,000,000 if 20 days were allowed to elapse. The losses sustained in the factories, and by the destruction of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, to be paid within a week. The assent of the three imperial commissioners was also required to the convention. This was soon granted.

After three days delay, the whole of the conditions having been complied with, the British troops, who had previously had several skirmishes with the Tartar troops, were withdrawn, the Chinese furnishing every means to get rid of them and their guns. The heat was excessive—one officer, Major Becher, fell dead from a stroke of the sun. There were several thunder-storms, and sickness was apprehended from the rice fields around the forts where the troops had taken their stations. 97 men, including 15 officers, were wounded, and 13 killed, including Lieutenant Fox, of the *Nimrod*. Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse died on board the *Blenheim* on the morning of the 14th of June, in consequence of fever caused by excessive fatigue and vexation, as it is currently reported, at the disastrous Elliot convention.

The latest intelligence from Macao is to the 21st of June; it represents the Chinese as highly incensed with the acts of the British, and their determination to resist as most uncompromising. The Emperor's nephew Yeh Shan had sent a report to his uncle, in which he declares that the English did great execution at Canton, and that the cries of the inhabitants for peace tore his bowels with anguish, and that he had given them several millions "for the opium," and to induce them to withdraw; and that, as he had beguiled the barbarians away, he would set about the repairs of the forts on the river. This report is looked upon as an irrefragable proof of Chinese perfidy, and no security existed for peace.

In the mean time Captain Elliot was busy in selling the sites of the houses in the new city of which he has laid the foundation in the island of Hongkong. Preparations were, however, going forward for an expedition destined, as it was stated, to proceed to the northward, as some conjecture, to attack even Peking itself. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer had arrived in the Queen steamer from Calcutta. The steamer having on board the new plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, and the admiral, Sir W. Parker, had been spoken with on the 28th of July, in the straits of Malacca, and was expected to arrive at Macao early in August. Her Majesty's ship *Nimrod* came with despatches to Earl Auckland at Calcutta, and the gallant Captain Barlow was to proceed by this mail with the despatches for London. A steamer took him on the 10th ult., from Calcutta to Masulipatam, whence he proceeded, notwithstanding the most formidable obstacles in crossing the torrents, with all haste to join the steamer for Suez.

It may be proper to mention that the rumours at first circulated respecting the steamer *Atalanta* having broken her back in the Canton river turns out to be exaggerated. She was injured, but not seriously. She is expected to arrive soon in Bombay in order to be effectually repaired.—*Times*.

SPAIN.

The following important paragraphs appear in the *Moniteur Universel* and *Moniteur Parisien*:—"Intelligence received from St. Sebastian announces," says the *Moniteur*, "that an insurrection had broken out in Navarre. General O'Donnell, at the head of two battalions, took possession of the citadel of Pampeluna. General Ribeiro still held the town with 300 men and the national guard. Some troops sent against O'Donnell had, it is said, joined him."

"We learn by letters from St. Sebastian," says the *Moniteur Parisien*, "that a movement in favour of Queen Isabella and her mother had taken place in the city of Pampeluna. General O'Donnell, at the head of two battalions, had taken possession of the citadel. Some troops sent against him had, it is said, joined him. It is added that a body of cavalry, which left Pampeluna to scour the country, had declared themselves in favour of the movement. General Ribeiro still continued in the town with 300 men and the national guard, which continued faithful to him."

La Presse states, that persons usually well-informed asserted positively on Tuesday afternoon, that General Narvaez had attempted a movement, and succeeded. "For the present," observes *La Presse*, "we shall confine ourselves to stating the facts; at a future period we shall consider the consequences."

Since the above, fuller accounts, dated Saturday, have been received from Navarre. The insurrection was spreading, and O'Donnell's party was much more powerful than was supposed. General Ribeiro had been unable to block up the passage from the citadel to the open country. On the night of the 3d, Artigora had been sent out from the citadel, and had mustered three hundred peasants, who interrupted Ribeiro's communication, and furnished the citadel with provisions. Then tidings arrived that Jauregui, El Pastor, at Villa Franca, and Munagorri at Atun, had declared for O'Donnell, the Queen Regent, and the Fueros. General Pichero, after proclaiming the Regent at Vittoria, had marched with two regiments and a battery of artillery to support O'Donnell. The regiment of Segovia too, quartered at Santona, an important fortress, had declared for the movement. So that, with the exception of San Sebastian, the insurrection may be said to be general and successful in the North.

FRANCE.

The funds declined in Paris on Saturday, owing to apprehensions that the affairs in Spain would involve France in interference. The attempt to assassinate one or other of the Royal Dukes on the 13th ult. at Paris, appears to have been formidable. The principal editor of the *Journal du Peuple* (M. Dupoty) was arrested on Thursday last on a warrant issued by the Chancellor of France (President of the Court of Peers), said to be in consequence of further revelations made by the assassin Quenisset. The *Commerce* states, that the proceedings in the case of Quenisset, the assassin, are proceeding with activity. No day has yet been fixed for the trial, but the Chancellor has given orders that the new hall of the Chamber of Peers should be prepared for the 15th of November. Either disaffection is general in France, or the government has a motive for representing the conspiracy in which the attempt originated as having extensive ramifications, for the newspapers are filled with details proving the one or other. At Lyons, several persons have been taken into custody, charged with being members of "a secret society entitled *Charbonnerie Reformée* (reformed Carbonari), established for the purpose of overthrowing the govern-

ment by the assistance of revolt and regicide." The census was proceeding towards its termination in France, but not without afflicting demonstrations on the part of the people in many districts. At Thorins, a short distance from Lyons, "another scene of revolt was exhibited," we are told by the *Moniteur*. "A band of rioters assembled before the hotel in which the inspectors lodged, and commenced singing *La Marseillaise*. *La Parisienne*. *La Carmagnole*, and other airs composed during the reign of terror." They then broke open the door of the hotel, but the inspectors took flight and escaped. "Thus disappointed, the mob burned the inspectors in effigy in the market-place."

AMERICA.

The court at which the trial of M'Leod was to take place will have opened on the 27th ult., and in the course of three weeks the trial will come on, and the next steamer will bring us the result. The general impression seems to be, that he will be acquitted, though there is still a portion, as there ever has been, of misguided men who would be glad to see a war or any disturbance; but when it is known that the chief leader of this "party" is the redoubtable Mackenzie, we may rest tolerably assured that the influence of Mr. Webster and the power of the United States government will be sufficient to protect M'Leod from any extra-judicial violence.

The new ministerial arrangements of President Tyler do not appear to have been satisfactorily concluded at the date of these papers, and the papers are much occupied in discussing the personalities introduced in the letter of Mr. Ewing, late secretary to the treasury. Letters have appeared from Mr. Badger and Mr. Bell, in confirmation of Mr. Ewing's statements, and a letter from Mr. Webster on the other side.

The whig congressional committee have published their promised address to the people of the United States, entering into a review of the late proceedings of congress and President Tyler; and they conclude by proposing a series of measures for the adoption of the party, the most important of which is one to restrict the power of the president in the exercise of the veto. The extra session closed on the evening of the 30th ult., and endeavours were made to promote a reconciliation amongst the belligerent parties, previously to their separating, with some success. We do not find in these papers any mention of the Maine boundary question.

The news taken out by the steamer of the state of trade and commerce in this country created a great sensation in the United States, and produced a considerable effect on their markets.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Great Western has arrived, having made the voyage in twelve days, twelve hours. She brings 60,000*l.* in specie. By her we learn the death of Lord Sydenham, governor-general of Canada, who expired at the government house, Kingston, on the morning of the 19th ult., at five minutes after seven. This event had created the greatest regret amongst all parties, and it was generally admitted that no governor had ever been more anxious to promote the interests of the colonies. The immediate cause of his lordship's death was tetanus, or lock-jaw, the result of the accident by the fall from his horse; but it is also said that his lordship suffered from pulmonary disease and a complication of diseases, and that he was of a weak constitution. Sir Richard Jackson succeeds his lordship *pro tem*. Lord Sydenham had previously deputed Major-general Clitherow to prorogue the parliament, which he did on the same day, viz., the 19th. The following is the speech:—

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"In consequence of the severe indisposition of the governor-general, I have been deputed by him to signify to you her Majesty's pleasure on the several bills which you have passed during this session, and to relieve you from further attendance in parliament. In performing this duty I beg to congratulate you on the many important measures which you have been enabled to perfect, and on the general harmony which, notwithstanding the difficulties incident to the first meeting of a new legislature, has marked your proceedings.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—I thank you in the name of her Majesty for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies necessary for the public service, and for maintaining the credit of the province.

"Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen—I am confident that you will sympathise with me in the deep sorrow which I feel for the illness of the Governor-general, and in my hope that the suffering with which it has pleased almighty God to afflict him, may be but temporary. In the meantime I would urge on you the propriety, on your return to your homes, of endeavouring to carry out the great improvements now in progress, and of inculcating on those by whom you will be surrounded as well an oblivion of past differences as a hopeful spirit of enterprise and contentment for the future. In so doing you will best promote the permanent interests of your country, and entitle yourselves to the gratitude of your fellow-subjects; and may that providence, which has heretofore so signally protected this land, prosper your endeavours."

INDIA.

Indian news is of secondary importance. In Scinde, Nusseer Khan, who had so long evaded capture, had surrendered. In Afghanistan, a party of rebels had been defeated by eight hundred of Shah Soojah's troops under Captain Woodburn; and Mr. Ross Bell, the political agent, had died from the effects of the climate. The Punjab was quieter: the army had returned to order; the widow of Nao Nehal Sing had suffered a miscarriage, so that all suspense as to a posthumous heir to the throne was removed; and Shere Singh had been acknowledged by the British. It is said that he had surrendered Peshawar to Shah Soojah, and that the Shah had handed the province over to the British. There was no authentic news from Herat; but unsupported murmurs of continued "insolence" on the part of its ruler abounded.

Batta, the master of the barque *La Felice*, had put back to Penang, in consequence of a mutiny among some Malay recruits whom he was conveying to Ceylon. On their arrival at Penang, it was discovered that the master, after subduing the mutineers, had treated them in a very cruel manner, pinioning and lashing them so tightly that their flesh was horribly lacerated and mortification ensued. At the time of the trial, ten of the number had died; and out of the remaining ten it was thought but two could survive, and those only by amputation of both their arms. Batta was tried for manslaughter, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500 rupees. This lenient award was owing to the previous circumstances of the case, the men having been mutineers and having attempted his life.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor gave a dinner to her Majesty's ministers, at the Mansion House. The party was extremely select. Amongst his lordship's guests were Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Jersey, the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart., the Earl of Aberdeen, the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, the Earl of Lincoln, the Right Honourable H. Goulburn, the Right Honourable Lord Granville Somerset, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Right Honourable Sir George Murray, the Right Honourable Sir George Seymour, the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Captain Gordon, M.P., Mr. Joseph Somes, the Right Honourable Henry Corry, the Right Honourable Colonel Dawson Damer, Sir George Clerk, M.P., Mr. John Young, M.P., Sir Thomas Freemantle, M.P. Mr. A. Pringle, M.P., Mr. J. M. Gaskell, Mr. John Masterman, M.P. for the City of London, Alderman Thompson, M.P., Alderman Copeland, M.P., Alderman Humphrey, M.P., &c., &c. The only cabinet ministers not present were, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Ellenborough. The Lady Mayoress, Lady Peel, and Miss Best were the only ladies present.

The following gentlemen have passed the Matriculation examination at the London University;—First division;—from University college, Beevor, Browne (Coward college), Champion, Crowley, Fison (Coward college), Halley, Lewis, and Spencer; from King's college, Henley; from Cheshunt college, Weeks and Young; from Highbury college, Charlton, Cooper, Pigg and Richards; from Homerton college, Farrer; from Spring Hill college, Creak and Edkins; from Stepney college, Baynes, Green and Millard; from St. Mary's Oscott, Bagshawe, Crewe and Hopkins; from Stourport, Cowburn; from Belfast, Craig; from Finchley, Gowing; from Bristol, Sibley; from Ushaw, Swarbrick; from Manchester, Taylor and Wright; from Stonyhurst, Thompson and Williams. Second division;—from University college, Brady, Dunlop, Joseph Edkins (Coward college), Walter Lewis, G. W. Smith (Coward college), James Smith, William Smith and Spicer; from King's college, Bainbridge; from Highbury college, Buck and King; from Stepney college, Christopherson and Marten; from Stonyhurst, Blackett, Howell, Strickland and Ullathorne; from Carlou, Cahill and O'Donovan; from Camberwell, Bankart; from Bristol, Bompas and Fletcher; from Oscott, Howe; from Lausanne, Duncan; from Manchester, Carr; from St. Edmunds, Rymer; from Cheshunt, Sherley; from Downside, Vignon; Bradley, Durant and Kingston.

Mr. Arnold, the revising barrister for Westminster, gave his decision on Saturday, on the right of peers to vote at the election of members of the House of Commons. The question was raised by the claim of Lord Dinorben to vote for Westminster. Mr. Arnold said that in 1699 the Commons came to a distinct resolution that no peer had a right to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons. That resolution was adopted as a standing order of the House on its meeting in 1700, and had since been adopted up to the present time. That appeared to him a distinct adjudication by the Commons on the subject. But, irrespectively of the resolutions of the House of Commons, Mr. Arnold deduced from the constitutional principles laid down by the great law authorities the following conclusions—that the Commons represented the commonalty of the kingdom alone; that none but commoners were entitled to vote for members of the Commons House; and as a peer was not a commoner, he was not entitled to vote at the election of such a member.

The parish of Lambeth has been kept in a state of unusual excitement during the past week, in consequence of the election for overseers, and the proposition to appropriate, in aid of a church rate, the sum of 761*l.* arising out of the Pedlar's Acre estate, a property available to parochial purposes. The result in both cases was against the liberal party, and brought about by the operation of Sturges Bourne's Act, which gives to every man a number of votes proportioned to the share of taxes he is called upon to pay.

A deputation, headed by H. Kemble, Esq., M.P., and B. Hawes, Esq., M.P., had a long interview with Sir James Graham and Lord Lincoln on Monday morning, at the Home office, on the subject of making public walks in the extensive metropolitan borough of Lambeth.

The Thames Tunnel is rapidly advancing to completion. The submarine cutting has been finished some months, but in order to secure every facility of entrance, it has been found necessary to bore farther beyond the high water mark than was originally intended.

The Bude light is to be introduced into the streets instead of gas, in large open places. There is already one arranged at the middle of the crossing in Pallmall. One Bude light at the summit of each column is to supersede the three lamps, giving much more light.

The western extremity of the Strand, commencing at Southampton-street, and terminating at Charing-cross, is being laid down with wood pavement upon a new and improved principle. The blocks are cut in the same way as others hitherto in use, the only difference being that they are grooved at the top, and they are inserted with such precision that the groove forms a parallel line across the whole of the carriage road. The object of this is to prevent horses slipping in wet weather, the smooth surface of other wood pavements already laid down affording no hold for the animals' feet.

PROVINCIAL.

The Tamworth memorial to the Queen, which was signed by two-thirds of the adult population, has been sent from the home office to the mayor, to ascertain whether the signatures are genuine. The following hand bill has been published in reference thereto:—

"This is to certify, that we, whose names are hereunto signed, had the care of the 'Tamworth petition to the Queen,' whilst receiving signatures; and we declare that, to our knowledge, there is not a forged name in it; but that every name was either written by the petitioning party, or by his or her authority. And we also declare, that every possible precaution was taken to prevent improper signatures being attached.

"JAMES JACKSON, WILLIAM CHAMBLEY,
ISAAC BRADBURY, RICHARD CLEMENT,
CHARLES ADKIN, JOEL HARRISON,

"Tamworth, Sept. 9th, 1841."

On Tuesday week, at Hereford city election, Mr. Pulsford, the liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 444, against 299 votes for Mr. Griffiths, the tory.

The annual ploughing match and dinner of the South Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association took place on Wednesday last, the former on the farm of Mr. John Aldridge, the latter at Botham's Hotel, Salt-hill. Amongst the company were the Duke of Buckingham, the high sheriff, and county members, &c. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed "the health of the Duke of Buckingham, the farmer's friend." The Duke of Buckingham, on rising to return thanks, was received with loud and deafening applause, which lasted for some time. His grace said he hailed with sincere delight the opportunity he now experienced of being again in the midst of many of his old friends; and he could assure them that the favours he had received from them would never be erased from his memory. "Though," said the noble duke, "I am not now serving the county in a public capacity, as your representative, yet you may rest assured that I will never fail in my attention and my regard for your interests [great cheering]. The same opinions and feelings which guided and actuated my conduct, as your servant, for more than twenty years, burn now in my breast with as much sincerity and ardour as ever." His grace sat down amidst prolonged applause.

It is said that the whole line of the Eastern Counties railway to Colchester will be completed about September next. The works are proceeding contemporaneously from Brentwood, the present terminus, to Chelmsford, and the cuttings from thence to Colchester are in forward progress.

There has not been quite so much business done at the cloth halls this week as for some time past. The merchants having laid in their winter stocks, are now confining themselves to assorting them according to the demand. Prices are steady, and the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are smaller than usual at this season. There has not been quite so much done in the warehouses this week, few of the larger buyers having been at the market; there has, nevertheless, been a fair extent of business done with the country drapers.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Since this day week both the cloth and yarn markets at Manchester have been retrograding, and there has not been the usual business doing, nor have the prices of this day week been fully supported in scarcely any kind of power or hand loom cloth, and the tendency to day is still downwards, which, with the slight advance on cotton, makes things worse than they have ever before been. There continues to be a fair demand for finished goods for the home trade. The favourable news from the east has made the manufacturers of cloth suitable for that market more firm than they were yesterday, and some purchases have been made to day, which probably would not have been in the absence of this intelligence.—*Friday last*.

Towards the close of last week, and on Monday, a great portion of the corn in the district of Holmfirth, Yorkshire, was housed in good condition. On Monday night there was a heavy fall of rain, which will cause the scattered remnants of harvest to be some time ere they can be gathered together. Upon the whole the crops in that neighbourhood have been very well secured, and oats are better in quality and yield than they have been for several years.

We have had wretched harvest weather this week, a heavy fall of rain having been protracted over Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and yesterday. Much corn is still standing in the open fields, both in Durham and Northumberland. We have received various accounts of damage done and apprehended. The road from this town to Whickham is impassable at the Teams bridge, where the fields are flooded to a greater extent than on any occasion since the year 1826.—*Gateshead Observer*.

The bank of Messrs. Halford, Baldock and Snoulton, at Canterbury, stopped payment last week.

The peon's rates have doubled in Manchester the last year.

The distressed hand-loom weavers held a meeting at Manchester on Thursday last, when emigration to the United States was resolved upon, and the gentry of the town and country at large solicited for the purpose.

A clergyman in Manchester writes thus to a friend in Lincolnshire:—"I have had my head, heart, and hands full for the last week, visiting distressed cases. My district comprehends about 300 families: they are in an awful condition—starvation! We shall have some dreadful deeds done in Manchester, if something is not done for the famishing thousands! Other places are as bad. The people say, 'If our legislators will leave their business to shoot game, they will become game themselves ere long, if they do not learn wisdom!' I have heard this said myself."—*Stamford Mercury*.

IRELAND. Lord Elliot arrived in Dublin on Friday morning, and immediately proceeded to his official residence in the Phoenix Park.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has been pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph O'Leary, barrister-at-law, to the situation of Secretary for Lunatics.—*Dublin Packet*.

On Monday night the claim of Lord O'Neil to vote for representative peers of Ireland was allowed by the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, after the usual examination of evidence, and was formally reported to the House.

SCOTLAND. A public meeting called by the Lord Provost, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, was held in the Court House, Aberdeen, on Tuesday last, to adopt resolutions on which to found a memorial to her Majesty, praying her not to give her sanction to the prorogation of parliament until the legislature shall have "earnestly directed their attention to a revision of the duties on foreign productions," and have "fully considered the laws which regulate the trade in corn." The court house was crowded in every quarter. The Lord Provost was in the chair. Resolutions and a memorial were unanimously agreed to.

Distressing accounts are given in the Edinburgh papers of a hurricane on the east coast of Scotland, which commenced on Tuesday night, and continued all next day. Fears are entertained that the shipping has suffered severely.

In Johnstone there are 120 families, comprising 300 individuals, in such distress as to be unable, without aid, to obtain food or clothing, or pay for shelter. The distress in Paisley has increased more this week than during any week since its commencement. The number applying for relief has increased 118, and now in all 804, amounting with dependents to above 2,400. The sum requisite to furnish these with a most scanty pittance, will not fall much short of 120*l.*, and on Thursday last only 5*l.* was left on hand. The distress, then, is most severe, and is increasing. In addition to all this, many hundreds of families are but a step removed from being applicants, and their privations do not prominently appear.—*Paisley Advertiser*.

On Wednesday, a meeting of the unemployed at Paisley, took place in the Old Low Church, for the purpose of memorialising the Queen and the Prime Minister on the subject of the existing distress. Mr. William Campbell presided on the occasion, and suitable petitions were agreed to for the purpose of being presented both to the Queen and the House of Commons, praying that the distressed state of the inhabitants of Paisley should be immediately taken into consideration.

On Wednesday, at the Glasgow Justiciary Circuit Court, Gavin Scott, whose case has recently excited such a painful interest in the commercial community, was placed at the bar, on the charge of theft, breach of trust and embezzlement, and of forgery and uttering. He pleaded guilty. Lord Meadowbank passed sentence of transportation for life.

The following is a copy of an order addressed by the Sultan to his general of division, Mehemet Tayar Pasha, commanding the sandjacks of Jerusalem and Gaza, and to the Molla of Jerusalem, dated Constantinople, the 24th June, 1841:—"The law permitting the Christian population of Syria to profess their religion, and to attend to their other affairs, the favours and benefits which have been secured to them by the hatti scheriffs, berats, and other imperial firmans granted them for this purpose by former Sultans, our august father: and himself will be maintained for the future. When the members of the religious communities, or the superiors of their convents, shall have occasion to apply for justice, the judges and other authorities shall not charge them one farthing, nor cause them any injury, nor commit any act of oppression against them. If a fact of this nature should ever give rise to any dispute which cannot be decided on the spot, the matter shall be referred to our sublime Porte to be judged equitably. Their religious establishments and churches, shall enjoy as hitherto, full and entire protection. They shall not be molested, nor disturbed, nor injured. The benefits and the ancient exemptions granted specially to the churches and monasteries are maintained. The religious members of the Greek nation, the Armenian catholics, and Armenian schismatics shall carefully abstain hereafter from renewing those disputes which have hitherto taken place between them respecting those churches and chapels protected by the above mentioned hatti scheriffs or imperial firmans; nor shall they calumniate each other. It will not be permitted to make any innovation on the rule followed to the present time in the oriental ritual respecting the ranks and classes of the religious communities. The permission to repair churches and monasteries, which may be injured by the effect of weather, or destroyed by accidental fire, shall be demanded by the patriarchs of Constantinople and Jerusalem, and when the necessary firmans for repairing those edifices, according to law, shall have been granted, the judges and other authorities of the country shall not demand nor receive for the permission any present nor bribe of any kind, except a moderate gratuity. The entrance to the church of the Camarua shall be forbidden to the soldiers guarding it, and they (the guard) shall pay due respect to the bishops of Jerusalem. Such is our sovereign will. This imperial firman, published for this purpose, and ornamented with our writing, is given to the Armenian catholic nation, as it has already been given to the Greek nation, and schismatic Armenian church. You will be aware, therefore, General, and you, Molla, that our express will is that the hatti scheriffs, berats, and other firmans, as well as the favours granted to the aforesaid nation, as before mentioned, shall be fully maintained and for ever, and that no act contrary to it shall be permitted, and take care to act accordingly. Let our order be registered at Mecca, and remain in the hands of the aforesaid Armenian catholic nation. Abstain carefully from acting in any manner contrary to its contents."

TRIFLES ARE NOT TO BE DESPISED. The nerve of a tooth, not as large as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a strong man to distraction. A musquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The coral rock, which causes a navy to founder, is the work of worms. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms may be killed by an insect. The deepest wretchedness often results from a perpetual continuance of petty rains. A chance look from those we love often produces exquisite pain or unalloyed pleasure.

We were amused the other day at a little boy (says the *John O'Groats Journal*). He was seated on the step of a stair weeping bitterly, and had just recovered from a rather severe illness, which had left him very weak. "What is the matter, Andrew?" inquired a person of him in passing. "My legs winna gang," was the reply.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1841. CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY. The supply of English wheat this morning is very limited; and very few cargoes of Foreign. More money is asked, and Monday's prices are fully sustained.

Mr. Duncombe last week presented a petition in the following words:—"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The undersigned respectfully submit—that the expenses of the state are incurred for the protection of property and life. They therefore pray that you will raise the supplies by an *ad valorem* tax upon property and income, and repeal all other taxes." We strongly recommend this petition to be copied and presented in the next session by all who concur in its prayer. Should the Anti-corn-law League instruct their able and talented lecturers to go forth with this enlarged text, they will soon make the aristocracy wish that they had granted the repeal of the corn laws and prevented the people from being enlightened on so vast a subject.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber" whose letter is dated Chisham, has kept we presume a copy of his own queries. We shall consequently number our reply, so as to tally with his questions.

1. If there be a custom in the parish to pay mortuary fees and the deceased was worth £40 at his death, 10s. must be paid. See 21, Hen. viii, c. 6, s. 3.
2. Yes.

"James Humphrys" received.

"Charles Brooker" which has been under consideration is declined with thanks, and will be returned.

In our next number we shall recommence our literary articles, and continue them uninterruptedly until the opening of parliament.

We beg to caution our readers against the reports circulated by here and there a tory news-agent, that the *Nonconformist* is given up. A case of this kind has recently come under our notice, in which the party, whose supply was stopped, professedly on this ground, called upon our publisher to satisfy himself. The dishonest trick may be played in other instances, and we trust our subscribers will take no notice of reports as groundless as they are false.

We respectfully request our country friends, in all possible cases, to give their orders to the news agents in their respective localities; where this is impracticable, the better way is to send the amount of subscription (26s. per annum) by post-office order, direct to the office, which will secure the regular transmission of the paper to their address.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1841.

WHO'S AFRAID?

No one can deny that the features of the present administration are set fully defined—marked by all the angularity of full-grown, settled manhood. Decision of purpose is stamped upon its brow—firmness of character is seen in its closed lips. It stands silent, collected, frightfully calm, evidently anticipating assault, and yet as evidently resolved to keep its ground. One sees it coolly going through all the preliminaries to a contest which must decide the fate of the country or its own—noiselessly ungirding itself for the encounter, and displaying a heedlessness of earnest remonstrance and of passionate intreaty, which indicates that all its spirits are mustered about its will, and that none remain to parley with aught which is without. A short pause intervenes, during which the cabinet will settle its plans, knit up its strength, and take the most favourable position for meeting the onset of an indignant and advancing people. It may retreat a few paces for the sake of occupying more advantageous ground; but its one fixed and immovable purpose is to stay the onward progress of the democratic principle—to stand for the "order."

If the composition of the government be looked upon as no infallible index of its intentions—if the past deeds of the men in office, if the circumstances under which they entered upon the possession of power, if the Tamworth speech, the Richmond dictum, the Stanley effusion on the hustings at Lancaster, and the Wellington declaration that parliament cannot find employment for the people—if these things be not a sufficiently distinct pledge of the temper of the cabinet, we are not without more unequivocal demonstrations of its mind. Trifles discover most clearly the bent of men's dispositions, and the straws which float upon the surface show more correctly the direction of the stream than larger and heavier bodies. Solemn professions, or grave and lengthened discourse, are not the surest indications of a concealed purpose; and even when people are taking most pains to convince us that they do not, and cannot mean mischief, a furtive glance of the eye, or a shuffle of the foot, or a fumbling of the fingers without apparent meaning, may warn us to be upon our guard and prepare to defend ourselves. People need at the present moment sagacity as well as courage. A mistake as to the main purpose of the present government would in all probability prove fatal to the cause of freedom.

What is that purpose? A cry of distress louder and more piercing than ever before rent the political firmament—a universal cry—not the shout of faction nor the clamour of party, but the forced wail of misery too deep for silence—the marticulate, long-drawn, thrilling utterance of many woes—bankruptcy, want, disease, starvation, death—has startled the cabinet into an admission that something is the matter. What do they do? Get up savings' banks' returns, reports from fever hospitals, and statements from union boards, to prove that the suffering is very trifling, not by any means unusual, and may be safely left unnoticed for months yet to come—as though the prudent habits of a few who have money were any gauge of the desperate destitution of the many who have none; and as if disease could only show itself in hospitals, or poverty at the parish boards. What mean these attempts to make light of the existing distress? Why take such trouble to prove it next to nothing, and to throw discredit upon statements which, in their general import, every one knows to be true, because every one sees around him a corroboration of their truth? Why this anxiety to make out a case which, if admitted to represent correctly the condition of the people, would thrust out of sight nine-tenths of the evils under which the country groans? If these men seriously intended to administer relief would this have been their course? Assuredly not! Is it not an unmistakable symptom that men do not intend to give up their point, when they are ransacking earth and heaven for reasons which may serve to excuse, if not to justify, them in staying where they are? If we are to be befooled, at all events let it not be by ourselves.

If this be not enough to satisfy us as to the intentions of the government there is more to awaken reflection. Hopeless of aid from the aristocracy, and possessing not the smallest confidence in a House of Commons—its creature, the people turned in earnest hope to the Queen, and from all quarters of the kingdom memorialised her Majesty not to exercise her prerogative for the prorogation of parliament, until the condition of the country should have been deliberately considered. The memorials are entrusted to Lord Radnor for presentation. By the Queen's command, we all know at whose instance and by whose advice, Lord Radnor was compelled to forego his right as a peer of the realm, and to send every memorial in his possession through the secretary for the home department. Ah! May not a suffering people have access, by their chosen representative, to an indulgent and liberal-hearted monarch? Does aristocracy stick not to erect a barrier between us and the throne—and shut up our Queen from all possibility of intercourse with her people? What! is their determination up to this pitch? What such daring united with such inflexibility of resolution will do to save aristocracy from destruction we know not; but we would not give much for its prospect, were our sovereign lady, indignant at her own and her people's wrongs, to throw herself upon the country, and make common cause with those who groan beneath the curse of a common oppressor.

A yet more trivial incident serves for a chink through which to look, and discern the inmost will of the government over which Sir Robert Peel nominally presides. One of these memorials to her Majesty, signed by upwards of two thousand people, was forwarded from Tamworth. The home secretary, seemingly indignant at the presumption of the memorialists, and judging that Sir Robert Peel's borough owed no allegiance to any but the honourable baronet himself, revived under a new guise the system of *espionage*, made a desperate attack upon the liberty of the subject to petition, and sent down the document to the subservient officials of the place that every name appended to it might be scrutinised, and every error, if possible, detected. The prying secretary gained nothing by his tactics, and the novel proceeding wanted even the justification of success. But although it *did* nothing, it spoke volumes; and served to indicate that the dearest rights of the people, equally with the most valuable prerogatives of the crown, are to be set at naught when they stand opposed to the will of an aristocratic faction.

Parliament has been unceremoniously prorogued—and winter draws nigh. The cabinet holds out no sign of relief, and what it does, indicates a determined purpose of putting a curb on the jaws of democracy. These are the first symptoms that the struggle is to be one of principle, and in them we hear the aristocracy utter its command to the people, "Hitherto shalt thou come but no further." What then remains for the country? Great things, if the country have wisdom and courage equal to the emergency—nothing but ruin, if it falter in its course. The democratic principle must be recognised and hailed by the middle classes, organised and led forward against the very seat and centre of its foes. The choice lies between democracy and aristocracy, between the rights of the many and the privileges of the few. Compromise is now out of the question.

"Of one or both of them, the time is come," Forward we must go, and that, too, with decision, or we must submit, once for all, to be driven back to bondage. The corn law question is only the ostensible cause of the coming conflict—the real strife is for mastery. The two principles are about to try their strength. Aristocracy has taken up its ground, and will not be scared from it by empty menace. It is high time that the people had determined upon something: "Now or never," must be our motto. Throughout our land the cry has gone forth as with a trumpet's blast, "Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AND THE LABOURING CLASSES.

PARLIAMENT has been prorogued, and Sir Robert Peel with his colleagues intends to employ the recess in maturing his plans for carrying on the government of this empire. We are not sorry to be relieved, for a season, of the necessity of filling our columns with talk which means nothing. We, too, propose to avail ourselves of the interval, and to devote a portion of our space, week by week, to an attempt, honest however feeble, to bring about a better understanding between the middle and the labouring classes. We shall respectfully tender our advice without "waiting until we are regularly called in," convinced that the object at which we aim is not only immensely important, but attainable. We have confidence in the ultimate good sense and honesty of both parties. We believe that the unhappy difference existing between them is rather the result of passion and prejudice than of cool judgment. We are certain that their interests are bound up together; and we anticipate with some confidence, that a dispassionate effort to dispel misconceptions, to conciliate mutual good-will, to smooth down all asperity of feeling, to dissipate groundless fears, will not be altogether vain. We shall cautiously abstain from employing language calculated to irritate the one class or the other. In perfect simplicity of intention we address ourselves to the work, and we ask nothing more than a candid hearing.

Our readers will be prepared to expect from us a full, unreserved, and cheerful concession to the labouring classes, of the electoral franchise. This, we take it, must constitute the bond of union, as it is now the bone of contention. If ever the two classes are happily brought to shake hands with cordiality, it will be on the question of the suffrage. Minor differences may easily be reconciled, when once we have succeeded in effecting union in this matter. The subject has not been presented hitherto in a mode or under an

aspect calculated to allay fear on the one hand, or win attachment on the other—nor has it been entertained with that calm, dispassionate, serious consideration which it evidently demands. On the part of the labouring classes there has been too much of menace—on the part of the middle classes too much of pride. Neither class has made sufficient allowance for the other, nor have there been wanting men on both sides interested in widening the breach between them. The disagreement is an unnatural one, arising out of mistakes on both sides. Come, then! Let us look at the whole question as reasonable men. A truce to clamour and mutual crimination! There are faults on both sides—there are also virtues. Let us see whether those faults may not be amended, and those virtues recognised. Just be calm, we say, and listen. Do not suffer prejudices to bristle up in anger at the bare mention of a thing not yet considered, nor allow blind passion to depose the judgment from its throne. Be men, hear all sides—weigh honestly what is honestly offered. What is unsound, reject—what is reasonable, adopt. But, at all events, consider.

From the first appearance of the unhappy division—now, alas! too visible, we have thought that the conduct of the working classes has been somewhat too harshly censured. If their violence is inexcusable, which we do not deny, let us admit all the extenuating considerations which fairly belong to it. We must do them the justice to concede, that we left them before they ever dreamed of leaving us. We asked their aid to carry the reform bill, and they generously afforded it. By their means we gained the object which we sought, and having gained it, neglected them. We gave them the poor law; we said nothing of the corn law. We discouraged agitation; we attached ourselves to the whigs. The masses found no relief from the political change which they had helped to work out. Their condition, so far from being improved, was made worse. They asked to partake of the privilege, or rather to enjoy the right, which we had secured for ourselves by their instrumentality—the right of being represented in the national legislature. We refused to hear of it. They had been taught how to alarm the aristocracy with a view to *our* advantage—they availed themselves of their knowledge for their *own*. They simply tried to do for themselves what they did effectually for us. We think all these facts should be taken into consideration, and when they have made a due impression on our minds, we shall be qualified to ask the question—what we, in similar circumstances, should probably have done. We believe that a quiet, unprejudiced review of the whole past will issue in surprise, not so much at the few excesses of which our labouring population have been guilty, as of the ordinary and not-often-interrupted patience with which they have submitted to disappointment and wrong.

That they committed a terrible mistake, a great crime, in resorting to physical force as a means to accomplish their ends, is at once admitted. But is that wrong never to be forgiven—never!—even when themselves have been convinced of, and have renounced their error? Is this one serious fault to be pleaded in *eternitatem* as a bar to their political elevation? And must we never listen again to a demand for justice, which demand men have foolishly attempted to enforce by violence? Surely this is unwise, unfair, unkind. Had we been dealt with after this rule, we should never have had the reform bill? It becomes us to inquire not so much as to the mode in which a petition has been urged, as the reasonableness of the thing asked.

This we propose to do in future numbers. We ask our readers of the middle class to give attention to the subject. Our object is to ascertain whether what the labouring classes ask for themselves, be or be not a right to which they are entitled—to weigh with care and candour the objections to it usually put forward as a kind of *démurrer* by the middle classes—to look at the question as one of great practical and urgent interest—to unravel perplexities, and clear up misunderstandings, so as, if possible, to arrive at the “consummation devoutly to be wished” before the opening of parliament. We shall do this with a sense of responsibility as acute, as if the matter devolved entirely upon ourselves. We have no desire to forget our own insignificance—no care for popularity on the one side or on the other. But as men living in serious times, and earnestly concerned to do good to our country, we shall throw our few observations into the general stock, trusting that their influence may be in proportion to their truth, and nothing more.

THE CORN LAW AND THE POOR LAW.

BAD men seldom go unrequited even in this world; and it is consolatory to be able to perceive, that wickedness itself produces checks to its own career, and brings about a remedy, when its perpetrators are most ingeniously studying to avoid it. We have been led to make this observation at this time, from a sense of the very complicated difficulty into which the aristocracy of this country have brought themselves by the direct agency of *two laws*, which for their own purposes they have enacted, and which selfishness bids them cling to and cherish—we allude to the corn law and the new poor law. The corn law is the embodiment of the superiority of aristocracy, and, in its object and in its working, it is a fitting type of a class who exist by making the rights and interests of the great mass of their fellow mortals bow to the privileges and powers with which they have invested their order. It is, in short, a contrivance by which a portion of the property, and of the labour of every individual amongst their fellow countrymen, is absorbed, for the purpose of being transferred to their all-gathering exchequer; and although much of what is thus absorbed is wasted, yet much does eventually reach that exchequer, and the whole is effectually lost to those upon whom the process of absorption is in continual operation.

The consequence of this process, now long continued, is, that throughout the British Isles, the mass of our population find great and increasing difficulties in their attempts to obtain a reasonable subsistence; and, at this moment, hundreds of thousands of them know not where to procure the needful quantity of food for one day's wants. During the operation of this law, it was found that the demand for labour upon the land did not increase with the increase of population, and wages consequently fell, and many labourers were unable to procure employment. The labourers were not allowed to die of want, however; the fund levied for the relief of the sick and infirm and aged poor was applied to, and from it, assistance was granted to such as could not obtain employment. This was a misappropriation of that fund, but it was rendered necessary by the law, which misappropriated the funds of the labourer, taking from him the just reward of his labour, by the contrivance of raising the price of his bread.

This misappropriation of the poor's rate soon became a serious matter; at first, only those who were willing to work, that could procure no employment, were assisted from the poor's rate, but as wages still declined, it became hard to tell which gave the largest income, honest industry robbed by the corn law, or the allowance from the parish; and the system of relieving all who had no work, quickly generated a disposition to live without work, and to become pensioners upon the poor's rate; and thus whilst the corn law compelled many to be idle, the common and indiscriminate application to the poor's rate, held out an inducement to idleness in all, and evils of the most fearful kind sprung up;—an honest and industrious population were rapidly becoming, and preferring to be, beggars and paupers, and the lands in many parishes and counties were yielding less and less rent to their owners, and threatening speedily to be wholly appropriated to the maintenance of the paupers who had a claim upon them. The corn law produced the forced idleness, and by its repeal the plague would have been stayed, but the aristocracy shut their eyes to the evil it produced, and pretended they did not see it; they hardened their hearts against conviction, and resolutely determined to abate the evil of the maladministration of the poor law, which was but an effect and an inevitable effect of a greater evil, by which they thought they profited, and which they refused to touch.

The new poor law, then, was passed to do an *impossible thing*—to make the people live on their own resources, on the reward of their industry, when those resources were destroyed, and the springs of their industry were dried up by the corn law. The grinding of the corn law was, and is, bad enough, and cannot much longer be borne; but to superadd to this the grinding of the new poor law, for such its operation becomes when co-existent with the corn law, is a wickedness at which legislation may for ever blush, and a cruelty so far beyond the powers of human endurance, that it cannot fail speedily to provide a remedy for the evils it creates.

The bread tax and the new poor law cannot exist together;—they so faithfully portray each other's deformity, that he must be wilfully blind, or irrecoverably base, who does not perceive the revolting features which characterise their union. If the ingenuity and the industry, the strength and sinews of our countrymen were free, we believe no able bodied man or woman would ask for parish pay; the bereaved orphan, the sick and infirm, the aged in some cases, might require assistance and it would be ungrudgingly provided for them, whilst all who were sober and honest, industrious and provident, would be able to live in comfort and independence. The principle of not giving relief from the poor's rate to the able bodied, would then be found to be just, and no complaint would be heard; but placed alongside the abhorred corn law, by which the able bodied are denied the right to live on the fruits of their industry, it becomes a double tyranny and a scourge. An attempt is being made to prove the new poor law responsible for the present fearful distress; and many who support the corn law are particularly active in spreading the fallacy and in giving it currency.

We always thought that the poor law, the old and new law alike, did not interfere with the population, except as they became destitute and paupers; we never supposed that the poor law had anything to do in *making* paupers, except when it offered its assistance to all applicants, and so induced men to leave regular industry to subsist upon parish relief; and surely this is not charged against the new poor law, but the contrary is vehemently asserted. How then are these paupers created? What causes the destitution which is admitted on all sides to be the unhappy lot of millions of our countrymen? The new poor law assuredly does not *create* the distress, although doubtless it fails to provide a remedy for it: if it did provide a remedy it could only be by giving up the broad acres of the bread-taxing aristocracy to the boards of guardians, to be by them apportioned out amongst the paupers of the various unions, in order that they might be provided with that sustentation which the much-cherished bread tax despoils them of. We rejoice, then, in the grand illustration of the opinion with which we commenced this article, which is afforded by the aspect of affairs now passing, or rapidly developing themselves in this empire. The aristocracy are in a dilemma from which nothing but a return to honest legislation can extricate them. The corn law cannot exist without a provision for multitudes of labourers out of the poor's rate, and thus to provide for them would be to eat up the estates of those who gain by the corn law. This method has been tried—its working has been discovered—it has been arrested by the new poor law, but the corn law—the original sin, still remains. The distress, the increased pauperism, the crime, the discontent, still remain, and constantly accumulate; and all the modifications, and amendments, and changes, which ingenious men, who try to content people whilst they refuse them justice, can introduce into the frame-work of the poor law,

can never materially diminish the evil, or lessen the amount of suffering, which oppression alone has brought upon our countrymen, and which justice alone can effectually relieve.

The *Times* is more sagacious than the blind aristocracy to whom it has sold itself, and perceives the position in which its party is placed. The *Times* sees clearly that the corn law cannot stand the scrutiny which hungry multitudes are now subjecting it to; and that the unyielding provisions of the new poor law also direct the attention of the sufferers to the real cause of the mischief. Hence we see its attempts to write down the poor law, by elaborate articles to show that it has failed to provide labour and wages for, and to give habits of industry and foresight to, the working classes! Who ever supposed that, by a process by which money is levied from all the holders and occupiers of property, to be distributed by a vestry or a board of guardians amongst the sick, and the infirm, and the destitute, the demand for labour would be increased, or the reward of labour increased and rendered more certain? The thing is evidently impossible; the poor law only claims to find a refuge for abject distress; it were indeed absurd to suppose that it pretended to prevent the occurrence of poverty, and it is practising a delusion upon the poor, and upon all the operative classes especially, to persuade them that the new poor law has caused the sufferings they now endure. But the attempt will fail—the corn law is daily becoming more known—its iniquities are gradually being unveiled; unjust and wicked legislation has proceeded so far that it threatens to devour its prolific parents; and the very necessities of an over-reaching aristocracy may help to give justice and more equal laws to the millions whose sufferings cannot much longer wait.

We would advise the tory journals to sail on another tack; their selfish patrons dare not restore the practice of the old poor law; they know that the possession of their estates and their unploughed parks would speedily pass into the hands of the paupers they themselves have created were all the able-bodied labourers who have no work to be maintained out of the rates levied upon the land. They will act more wisely to give up the bread tax, which is the true oppressor of their countrymen, and which, throughout the civilised world, is covering themselves with deserved infamy. The American slave owner taunts the Englishman with the existence of the bread tax, and with the chains which fetter the industry of Britons; they may not clank to the outward ear, but they are not the less chains.

Let our aristocracy awake to the dangerous position in which they stand; convulsion, if it come, will not spare them: let them not longer rule with their iron rod, or if they will, they shall not be unwarned that the time has been, and may again be, when

“Men broke in their sublime despair
The bonds which nature could no longer bear!”

WE MUST HAVE ORGANIC CHANGE.

We have no hope from a parliament not elected by the people—we might have if they were elected by a majority of those they, by calling themselves the Commons of England, affect to represent. It would be wrong to affect a hope we do not entertain; the aristocracy have too fast hold, as they believe, and too great an interest to preserve things as they are, to heed the wrongs and the sufferings of the unrepresented many—they come together in parliament simply to talk and evade those things which the people desire. A review of what they did and said during their last meeting is confirmatory of this. It did not disappoint us, for we stated before they met it would be elishmaclaver and round-about.

We have a strong conviction that the system has so ground itself into the two sections of the aristocracy, that, though there is no express understanding in words that the interests of the people are to be evaded and postponed, the understanding is so complete that their own interest, as a class, is the primary purpose of their assembling, that they instinctively argue as professional place-hunters; their inquiries are not how their measures tell for the good of the people—the many, the labouring many—but how much better or worse a given measure is than something very bad which the other party had done or proposed to do; and in pointing out the inconsistencies in the evasive round-about, of which they have each been guilty in shouldering each other out of place, and shuffling themselves in.

That the thing is well understood and instinctively acted upon by both sections, needs only a slight retrospect by those who have given attention to the sayings and doing of the cheese-devouring band—the great monopolisers of law-making.

Lord John and his party have gone out upon measures which they professed to feel essential to the people's welfare, and he takes an early opportunity of fixing a night for a display of his opinions upon the intention to continue the people in their present state through the coming winter; yet, when the night comes, he makes a talk, and concludes without any motion—that is, he talks for the sake of the display—he proposes nothing. In this he acts just as the leader of a section of a party might be expected to do, if it were understood with the leader of the other section, that as it was necessary a show of hostility should be made, he would exhibit in gloves, and give no trouble; nay, rather that he would furnish an opportunity to the leader of the opposite faction to exhibit. It is mere elishmaclaver as it regards the good to be done for the people—not a word does he, or any whig, say about organic change—though he well knows that without it no change beneficial for the people can be effected. We refer to his speeches when he introduced and supported the so-called reform bill to justify us in saying he knows this.

Then in the House of Lords the ignorant Duke of Wellington—ignorant of the state of the people—begins by complimenting Lord Melbourne for the instruction that lord had given to the Queen,

and to assure the people of the great obligations they are under to that gentleman; and Lord Melbourne takes an early opportunity of disclaiming opposition to the tories.

The result is that the whigs go out of town, the people supplicate attention, and the tories adjourn the parliament, and follow their friends the whigs to shoot pheasants, and commit poor men to gaol if they shoot pheasants.

The two sections will go on squabbling with each other, and showing with great readiness the omissions and bad government of each other till they will convince even the master manufacturers, except those who are rich enough to hope for baronetcies, or marriages with the gilt porcelain of society, that their cry of anti-monopoly must be raised in earnest, and not as they now raise it—against one tax only. It is a delusion to call themselves anti-monopolists, and to use that word as a symbol, applying it only to a repeal of the corn laws. They must use it honestly, join the people, and apply it earnestly and truthfully against the monster monopoly of hereditary and class legislation.

SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC intelligence is as dull as the weather. Clouds, clouds, clouds, and no present prospect of clearing up. On Thursday our legislators were released from the toils of party strife; and, having ousted the whigs, were dismissed to more congenial pursuits than that of deliberating upon national distress. Her Majesty's speech was delivered by commission. It was short, at least, and that is one merit. It likewise recognises the existing distress, and that in the eyes of many will be another. We confess the words to be good words—but how are they borne out by the conduct of the administration?

Foreign news is important. Hostilities have been again resorted to in China, and the real object of the war begins to be developed. We are destroying Chinese war-junks, and seizing upon Chinese cities—exposing our own countrymen to death, and hurling ruin upon unoffending foreigners, chiefly for the sake of obtaining repayment for the losses incurred by the house of Dent and their co-smugglers of contraband opium. When dollars are forthcoming our troops retire—when these are withheld they are ordered to attack. The whole thing is a disgraceful business disgracefully conducted, and as we are not much nearer to a settlement of the question now than we were twelve months ago, we trust the letter addressed by Joseph Sturge, Esq. to the Christian public, and put in our hands for publication previously to the arrival of the eastern mail, will not only receive serious attention, but will be acted upon with becoming energy. We have given the summary of intelligence from the *Times*.

Spain is again the seat of insurrection. General O'Donnell has taken possession of Pampeluna in favour of the Queen and her mother. The last accounts represent the insurrection as spreading with great rapidity, and state that, with the exception of San Sebastian, it had overrun the whole of the north.

France continues uneasy—disaffection seems to be general, and here and there revolt breaks out sufficiently to give us some idea of the diseased condition of the body politic.

We regret to announce the death of Lord Sydenham, occasioned by a fall from his horse. News of this event was brought by the Great Western, by which packet we get also intelligence from America which tends but little to alleviate the general gloom.

It is undoubtedly true that Dr. Locock and Sir James Clark were suddenly sent for on Saturday evening to Windsor, in consequence of her Majesty having experienced some symptoms of indisposition on returning from her usual airing. The physicians arrived at the castle in the course of the night, and remained in close attendance until Sunday morning, when, we rejoice to say, her Majesty was considered to have entirely recovered. The precise nature of the attack has not transpired, but the present situation of her Majesty tends in a great degree to relieve any anxiety that might be entertained as to the state of her general health.—*Morning Post*.

Prince Albert has become a British farmer, as the valuable stock and crops on the Norfolk and Flemish farms, Windsor Great Park, which were in the occupation of his Majesty King William IV., have been valued to his Royal Highness from the Crown, by John Braithwaite, Esq., of Cobham, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners.—*Kentish Gazette*.

A Cabinet Council was held at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. Lord Ellenborough subsequently joined his colleagues. The council sat two hours.

The appointments of the representatives of her Majesty in foreign states, under the present administration, are now, we believe, finally arranged. Lord Cowley will be the British Ambassador at Paris; Sir Robert Gordon at Vienna; Lord Stewart de Rosethay at St. Petersburg; and Sir Stratford Canning at Constantinople. Mr. Fox will, it is believed, remain for the present her Majesty's minister at Washington. No immediate change is in contemplation in the British Embassy at Madrid. Nor is it probable that any important change will take place in the representation of Great Britain at any of the European Courts, with the exception of those already mentioned and the Court of Naples.—*Ministerial Paper*.

Parliament is prorogued to the 11th of November, but it is understood that further prorogations will prevent its re-assembling till February next.

The *Morning Post* says it is not true that any scheme for the increase of the existing rate of postage is at present under the consideration of the government.

Despatches have been received by the government from Canada, which announce the death of Lord Sydenham, at his residence at Kingston, on the 19th ult. The deceased Charles Poulett Thomson, was eldest son of Mr. J. Poulett Thomson, of Roehampton and Austin friars. He represented Dover in the House of Commons from 1826 until 1830, when he took his seat in parliament as member for Manchester. In December, 1830, he was appointed to the Vice-presidency of the Board of Trade, and a member of the privy council. He continued in that office until he was selected to succeed the late Earl of Durham as Governor-general of Canada, when he was created a peer with the title of Baron Sydenham.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th October, 1840 and 1841, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 10th,			
	1840.	1841.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	20,152,739	19,485,317	667,422	
Excise	11,985,467	12,858,014	872,547	
Stamps	6,726,317	6,687,575	38,742	
Taxes	3,744,372	4,359,672	615,300	
Post-office	694,000	426,000	268,000	
Crown Lands	167,500	153,000	14,500	
Miscellaneous	84,479	95,123	10,644	
Total Ordinary Revenue	43,554,874	44,064,601	1,498,491	988,764
Imprest and other Monies ..	451,784	360,487	85,297	
Repayments of Advances for Public Works	656,140	488,858	167,282	
Total Income	44,662,798	44,913,946	1,498,491	1,250,343
Deduct Decrease			1,250,343	....
Increase on the Year			248,148	....

	QUARTERS ENDED OCTOBER 10th,			
	1840.	1841.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,662,877	5,737,317	74,440	....
Excise	3,916,249	4,160,866	244,617	....
Stamps	1,751,417	1,732,704	18,713	....
Taxes	332,087	390,160	57,073	....
Post-office	123,000	116,000	7,000	....
Crown Lands	45,000	50,500	5,500	....
Miscellaneous	24,382	15,325	9,057	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,855,732	12,132,772	324,457	47,417
Imprest and other Monies ..	82,999	97,805	14,806	....
Repayments of Advances for Public Works	172,499	122,374	50,125	....
Total Income	12,111,230	12,352,951	339,263	97,542
Deduct Decrease			97,542	....
Increase on the Quarter			241,721	....

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 10th October, 1840 and 1841.

INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDED 10th OCTOBER,	
	1840.	1841.
	£	£
Customs	4,562,048	4,256,828
Excise	3,935,987	4,183,564
Stamps	1,751,417	1,732,704
Taxes	332,807	390,160
Post-office	123,000	116,000
Crown Lands	45,000	50,500
Miscellaneous	24,382	15,325
Imprest and other Monies	82,999	97,805
Repayment of Advances	172,499	122,374
	11,030,139	10,875,260
To Cash brought to this Account to be applied to pay off Deficiency Bills	150,000	150,000
	11,180,139	11,025,260

CHARGE.	QUARTERS ENDED 10th OCTOBER,	
	1840.	1841.
	£	£
Permanent Debt	3,404,448	3,399,173
Terminable Annuities	1,377,177	1,372,986
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund	31,657	38,144
Sinking Fund	97,024	97,382
Civil List	354,652	409,166
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	70,000	60,000
For Advances and to pay off Exchequer Bills issued for Advances		
Total Charge	5,334,958	5,376,851
Surplus	5,845,181	5,648,409
	11,180,139	11,025,260

Amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 5th July, 1841, and paid off out of the growing Produce of that Fund for the Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1841 .....	....	8,678,519
Amount issued in the Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1841, in part of the Sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund, for Supply Services	1,816,040	....
The Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1841	5,648,409	3,832,369
The probable Amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1841		4,846,150

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAM-BOATS.—On Monday week the Bridgroom, which was on its way, against tide, to Chelsea, came near the Thunder steamer, on its way down with the tide; the vessels were close together, the Bridgroom close in shore, and when near the Spread Eagle, at Millbank, the Thunder came down also on the Middlesex side, and the consequence was that the Thunder put about, but not in time to save their way. The Bridgroom went into her stern, and in three minutes after the Thunder went down stern foremost. At this moment the alarm was dreadful. The bows of the two boats were made fast for just sufficient time to enable all the passengers to get on board the Bridgroom, except one fat man, who was, with great difficulty, got through one of the port-holes, when the boat went over.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—A portion of earth fell on Thursday morning at the southern entrance to the Patcham tunnel, on the railway, in consequence, probably, of the heavy rains which have fallen during the last few days. The passage of the trains has been in consequence impeded; and the passengers by the early down trains were conveyed from Patcham to Brighton, a distance of four miles, in the railway omnibuses. Coming so shortly after the fatal accident of Saturday, this delay has again thrown a damp upon the town. Professor Barlow has been sent down by government to make a minute inquiry into the cause of the late accident.

FATAL FROLIC.—On Wednesday last a painful sensation was created at Dover by the ostler of the Antwerp Hotel, Castle street, shooting a flyman dead on the spot, in the vicinity of the stables. It appears that a farmer had left his gun loaded at the ostler's, and that the ostler, Samuel Forth, in a lark took up the gun to frighten the flyman, whose name is Denne, and having, as he (the ostler) supposed, satisfied himself that it was unloaded by trying the ramrod, presented it at Denne and shot him through the head, when he fell to the ground on his face, and expired without uttering a word. Denne has left a wife and four small children. He was a sober, industrious man.

FIRE IN HOLBORN.—On Thursday night a fire broke out in the shop of a carpenter in a yard in the rear of the houses of Holborn, between Little Queen street and New Turnstile. The policeman on duty gave the alarm and aroused the residents in the neighbourhood. The flames communicated to an extensive pianoforte manufactory belonging to Messrs. Champion, which burnt most furiously, and soon caught the extensive premises at the back, belonging to Messrs. Howitt, Brothers, linendrapers, and to Mr. Adlard, hatter. There being an abundance of water, torrents were thrown in all directions, from seventeen large and powerful fire engines. At one period the whole range of buildings in Holborn, from Queen street to Turnstile, were threatened with destruction. The damage is very extensive, several adjoining houses being much injured, and a considerable quantity of furniture belonging to the poor inhabitants of the neighbourhood destroyed by hasty removal.

FATAL FIRE.—A fire broke out on Monday morning about four o'clock, on the premises of Messrs. Merry, wholesale cheesemongers, in High street, Newington. Their mother, an aged woman, in attempting to escape, fell from a window on the first floor, and was killed on the spot; and the servant girl, aged 22 years, perished in the flames.

SEIZURE OF SLAVERS.—Captain A. Ward, of Salem, who came passenger from Manilla, in the ship *Grotius*, bound to this port, which vessel was off Gay-head yesterday afternoon, informed Mr. Hatch, of the Express, that when the ship left St. Helena there were seven vessels, with 700 slaves, at that place, prizes to her Britannic Majesty's cruisers. The last of the seven arrived on the 2nd of March, and had thrown overboard sixty dead slaves in sight of St. Helena.—*Jamaica Paper.*

WHEAT FROM SEED 3,500 YEARS OLD.—At a late meeting of the East Suffolk Agricultural Association at Saxmundham, by far the most interesting object shown was a sample of wheat grown from seeds taken from an Egyptian mummy supposed to have been incased 3,500 years! This was exhibited by W. Long, Esq., of Hurts Hall. It was white wheat, the ears of which were considerably larger and broader than the ears of English wheat, appearing to grow double upon one stem; and the straw was long and stout. The practice of the ancient Egyptians was to enclose grains of wheat in the mummy cases before deposited in their resting places; but that the wheat should retain its vital principle through so many ages was regarded as one of those great wonders in the economy of nature which have baffled the skill of man.—*Leamington Spa Chronicle.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—The *Bankers' Circular* contains an elaborate and careful calculation of the produce of the present harvest, in which the writer arrives at the following results:—That, as compared with the harvest for 1840, the present harvest will be deficient in the average quantity of wheat, and its quality for yielding good flour, equal to 2,400,000 quarters. To meet this enormous falling off, a greatly increased quantity of land has this year been brought into wheat cultivation in England, Scotland, and Ireland, yielding an increase of 1,950,000 quarters more than 1840. Added to this, 900,000 quarters of foreign corn have this year been liberated more than last year, leaving the ultimate deficiency 800,000 quarters, and no more. Then, the present harvest is fully a fortnight later than the harvest of last year, so that the supply has not to extend over so long a period of consumption, and the writer, therefore, concludes that there is now in the kingdom a sufficient supply until the 1st of October, 1842.

REMOVAL OF SUNDERLAND LIGHTHOUSE.—The removal of this lighthouse from the north pier in an entire state to the eastern extremity of the pier, a distance of nearly 500 feet, was safely and successfully completed on Thursday last, under the able management of Mr. Murray, the civil engineer. The following is the plan submitted by Mr. Murray to the commissioners of the river Wear in May last, when it was under their consideration to pull down and re-erect the lighthouse on its new site:—"The masonry was to be cut through near its foundation, and whole timbers were to be inserted, one after another, through the building, and extending seven feet beyond it. Above and at right angles to them another tier of timber was to be inserted in like manner, so as to make the cradle or base a square of 20 feet, and

this cradle was to be supported upon bearers, with about 250 wheels of six inches diameter, and was to traverse on six lines of railway to be laid on the new pier for that purpose. The shaft of the lighthouse was to be tied together with bands, and its eight sides supported with timber braces from the cradle upwards to the cornice. The cradle was to be drawn and pushed forward by powerful screws along the railway above-mentioned, on the principle of Morton's patent slip for the repairing of vessels." The project was approved of, and the necessary arrangements made for carrying it into effect; the only deviation from its plan being, that during the progress of the work a windlass and ropes, worked by 30 men, was substituted for the screws. Not a crack nor appearance of settlement is to be found in the building, which has now only to be firmly established on its new foundation.

THE CENSUS.—A general return of the population of the kingdom has been presented to parliament by the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths, which the House of Commons has ordered to be printed.

DISPROPORTION OF WEALTH.—A too great disproportion of wealth among citizens weakens any state. Every person, if possible, ought to enjoy the fruits of his labour, in a full possession of all the necessities and many of the conveniences of life. No one can doubt but such an equality is most suitable to human nature, and diminishes much less from the happiness of the rich than it adds to the poor. It also augments the power of the state, and makes any extraordinary taxes or impositions be paid with more cheerfulness. Where the riches are engrossed by a few, these must contribute very largely to supplying the public necessities; but when the riches are dispersed among multitudes, the burden feels light on every shoulder; and the taxes make not a sensible difference on any one's way of living. Add to this, that where the riches are in few hands, these must enjoy all the power; and will readily conspire to lay all the burden on the poor, and oppress them still further to the discouragement of all industry.—*Hume.*

SUBURBS OF LONDON.—The vastness of suburban London distinguishes that city eminently from the continental cities. A mile beyond Paris you are in a wilderness of sand hills, gypsum quarries, sterile rocks, and windmills; beyond the walls of Rome there is literally an immense expanse of desert; whereas London, if we may borrow a bull, surrounds itself, suburb clinging to suburb, like onions, fifty on a rope. The suburbs, which George Colman described emphatically as "regions of preparatory schools," have a character peculiarly their own; once seen, they cannot be mistaken. They are marvellously attached to gardening, and rejoice above all things at a tree in a tub. They delight in a uniformity of ugliness, staring you out of countenance with five windows in front and a little green hall door at one side, giving to each house the appearance of having had a paralytic stroke; they stand upon their dignity at a distance from the road, and are carefully defended from intrusion by a body-guard of spikes bristling on a low wall. They delight in outlandish and ridiculous names; a lot of tenements looking out upon a dead wall in front, and a madhouse in the rear, club together and introduce themselves to your notice as Optic Terrace; another regiment is baptised by the christian and surnames of Paradise Prospect; while a third lot, standing together two and two, after the manner of the Siamese twins, are called Mogg's Villas, Bugsey's Cottages, or Gemini Place. The natives of these outlandish regions are less wealthy than genteel: like Beau Tibbs, they live here for the benefit of their health—and fortune. When you visit them, they are eloquent upon the merits of an atmosphere surcharged with dust, which they earnestly recommend for your inhalation, under the attractive title of "fresh air."—*Blackwood.*

ORIGIN OF WARS.—The history of every war is very like a scene I once saw in Nithsdale. Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice. They eyed each other with rather jealous and indignant looks, and with defiance on each brow. "What are you glowring at, Billy?" "What's that to you? I'll look where I have a mind, an' hinder me if you daur." A hearty blow was the return to this, and there such a battle began. It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice; and the fight instantly became general and desperate. I asked one of the party what they were pelting the other for? What they had done to them? "O, naething at a man; we just want to gie them a good thrashing." After fighting till they were exhausted, one of the principal heroes stepped forth between, covered with blood, and his clothes torn to tatters, and addressed the belligerent parties thus—"Weel; I'll tell you what we'll do wi' ye; if he let as alane, we'll let you alane." There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and the boys scattered away to their play. I thought at the time, and have often thought since, that that trivial affray was the best epitome of war in general that I have ever seen. Kings and ministers of state are just a set of grown-up children, exactly like the children I speak of, with only this material difference, that instead of fighting out the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on; hound out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then, after a waste of blood and treasure, are glad to make the boy's conditions, "If ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane."—*The Ettrick Shepherd's Lay Sermons.*

VULGAR ERRORS RESPECTING THE BAROMETER.—The barometer has been called a weather-glass. Rules are attempted to be established by which, from the height of the mercury, the coming state of the weather may be predicted; and we accordingly find the words "rain," "changeable," "fair," "frost," &c., engraven on the scale attached to common domestic barometers, as if, when the mercury stands at the height marked by these words, the weather is always subject to the vicissitudes expressed by them. These marks are, however, entitled to no attention; and it is only surprising to find their use continued in the present times, when knowledge is so widely diffused. The following rules may generally be relied upon, at least to a certain extent:—1. Generally the rising of the mercury indicates the approach of fair weather; the falling of it shows the approach of foul weather. 2. In sultry weather the fall of the mercury indicates coming thunder; in winter the rise of the mercury indicates frost; in frost its fall indicates thaw, and its rise indicates snow. 3. Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the barometer, may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follow immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very little of it; and, in the same way, if foul weather follow the fall of the mercury, it will last but a short time. 4. If fair weather

continue for several days, during which the mercury continually falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continue for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed. 5. A fluctuating and unsettled state of the mercurial column indicates changeable weather. The domestic barometer would become a much more useful instrument if, instead of the words usually engraven on the plate, a short list of the best established rules, such as the above, accompanied it, which might be either engraven on the plate or printed on a card. It would be right, however, to express the rules only with that degree of probability which observation of past phenomena has justified. There is no rule respecting these effects which will hold good.—*Dr. Lardner.*

A BITE.—The *Havre Journal* mentions an incident which occurred to some whale fishers during a recent voyage, which, it observes, would be incredible if it were not attested by the captain and his men. Capt. Deglos, of the *Gustave* whaler, was fishing off the coast of New Holland, and was giving chase in a boat with five men to a large cachalot whale, which they soon came up with and harpooned. The animal, as soon as he felt the instrument, went down perpendicularly, and carried out a great quantity of line. The crew remained with their oars raised waiting for his re-appearance, when on a sudden they saw an enormous aw rise on each side of the boat, far above the gunwale, which was thus caught in the mouth of the whale, and was ready to be crushed in an instant! The men were so paralysed by fear, that they could not obey the captain's orders to get out their saws and work away at the animal's mouth; but gradually the jaws began to sink, and, after giving the boat's side a terrible grating, disappeared beneath the water. One of the men fainted away on his seat when all was over. The whale was taken, and produced 75 barrels of oil and spermaceti, and the boat still bears the marks of his jaws!

"GREEK MEETS GREEK."—An English nobleman collecting antiques in Italy, had a bill sent to his palazzo one day from a dealer, charging him with cameos, mosaics, and pictures to a large amount, not one of which he had ever bought from the rascal. His lordship called at the honest dealer's warehouse and remonstrated with him on his villany, but without effect. He then put his case into the hands of an attorney, who told him never to mind, as he would bring him through it triumphantly. The trial of the action came on; his lordship was in court, and to his amazement three creditable witnesses swore distinctly to having seen the goods, charged by the plaintiff in his bill, regularly "sold and delivered." But he was still more astonished when he saw his learned counsel permit all the witnesses to leave the box without the least challenge of their veracity; and his amazement turned to intense indignation on seeing six witnesses produced on his side, who one after the other as distinctly swore that they had seen his lordship pay the plaintiff every farthing of his bill! As a matter of course he gained the action, and was coolly told by his advocate, when remonstrating with him on his employing so shocking a mode of defence, that it was a way they had in Italy of fighting the devil with his own weapons.

A YANKEE MODE OF TESTING COURAGE.—It is well known that in the time of the old French war much jealousy existed between the British and provincial officers. A British major deeming himself insulted by General (then captain) Putnam, sent a challenge. Putnam, instead of giving him a direct answer, requested the pleasure of a personal interview with the major. He came to Putnam's tent, and found him quietly seated on a small keg, smoking his pipe, and demanded what communication, if any, Putnam had to make. "Why you know," said Putnam, "I'm but a poor miserable Yankee, that never fired a pistol in my life, and you must perceive that if we fire with pistols you have undue advantage of me. Here are two kegs; I have bored a hole, and inserted a slow match in each; if you will be so good as to seat yourself there, I will light the matches, and he who dares to sit the longest without squirming, shall be called the bravest fellow." The tent was full of officers and men, who were heartily tickled with the strange device of the "old wolf," and compelled the major by their laughter to squat. The signal was given and the matches lighted; Putnam continued smoking, quite indifferently, without watching at all the progressive diminution of the matches—but the British officer, though a brave fellow, could not help casting a longing, lingering look downwards, and his terrors increased as the length of the matches diminished. The spectators withdrew one by one to get out of the way of the expected explosion. At length the fire was within an inch of the keg; the major, unable to endure longer, jumped up, and drawing out his match, cried out, "Putnam, this is wilful murder—draw out your match; I yield."—"My dear fellow," cried Putnam, "don't be in such a hurry; they're nothing but kegs of onions."—*New York paper.*

A SCHOOL-BOY'S WIT.—The master of a free grammar-school was one day endeavouring to instil into the minds of his pupils that two negatives make a positive. On a remarkably fine day, shortly afterwards, the boys were petitioning their master for an afternoon's holiday, to which he, the master, hastily replied, "No, no." They were accordingly repairing to their studies, when one of the boys (a very shrewd lad) reminded him of the fact, that "two negatives make a positive," and therefore claimed a holiday. The master, pleased with the boy's wit, immediately granted the request.

At a religious meeting a lady persevered in standing on a bench, and thus intercepting the view of others, though repeatedly requested to sit down. A reverend old gentleman at last rose and said gravely, "I think if the lady knew she had a large hole in each of her stockings, she would not exhibit them in this way. This had the desired effect; she immediately sunk down on her seat. A young minister, standing by, blushed up to the temples, and said, "O brother, how could you say what was not the fact?" "Not the fact," replied the old gentleman, "if she had not a large hole in each of her stockings I should like to know how she got them on?"

The very latest case of modesty is that of the young lady who always wore green spectacles because she objected to looking at gentlemen with her naked eyes.

An artist in New York, says the *Mechanic*, painted an imitation of a bottle of spruce beer so naturally, that the cork flew out before he could paint the string to fasten it.

SELECTION FROM THE PRESS.

(Times.)

The *Times*, after expressing gratification that Sir Robert Inglis has declined to commit himself to the renewal, in a future session, of his former notice on the subject of church extension, observes:—If there were no other reason for such a course, the state of the Exchequer would furnish an irresistible ground for the retraction, under existing circumstances, of all such claims on behalf of the church. But being (as we are) convinced that there are other and much weightier reasons, pointing to a still more absolute and unequivocal conclusion, we shall not rest satisfied till we hear that the whole scheme for making the ministrations of the church commensurate with the spiritual necessities of the people by means of parliamentary grants of money, is permanently abandoned. It is a scheme full of danger to the church herself; likely to compromise her spiritual efficiency and purity; certain to deprive her of that degree of independence which she retains at present, and to destroy much of the security which she enjoys for the maintenance of her temporal establishments. We believe also, that it would defeat its own object, and that the full and flowing stream of voluntary contributions would disappear, when drained off into the forced channel of taxation, as Pharaoh's fat kine did after they had been eaten up by the lean ones. On the part of the state, we should deprecate, as contrary to engagements irrevocably made with different sects of dissenters, and certain to rouse in them a dangerous sense of grievance, any attempt to alter, by civil interference, the relations now existing between the various bodies of professing christians in this country. On the other hand, we cannot look upon an impartial support afforded, by pecuniary aid, to a variety of religions at the same time, as anything less than the falsest of all possible steps, and sure to end in evil.

These views have not been taken up by us suddenly, or without consideration. We are so firmly persuaded of their justice, that, if time is given for reflection, we shall not entertain the slightest doubt of their commanding the unanimous assent of all classes of persons in England. In matters of this kind it is a most serious evil when statesmen act without a just conception either of the *de facto* relations of the state with religion, and of the manner in which those relations may be altered by what it is proposed to do. Principles of the first importance are established unawares; and the embarrassments which ensue are infinite. Who, for instance, can do otherwise than feel that momentous consequences, logical, moral, and political—consequences which it requires a mind very indifferent to theological truth to look calmly in the face—are involved in such facts as the Maynooth grant, the act by which (as judicially interpreted) a "Protestant clergy" is provided for in Canada, and the numerous gifts of public money which have been made of late years for the religious purposes of every dissenting sect in the British colonies? There is a principle in these things—a bad principle we are persuaded; but, because we think it a bad principle, we are opposed to church extension by a government which has thus repeatedly abdicated its right of deciding upon theological questions. Those who desire to see the state extricate itself from this unnatural position, must be willing to forego its subsidies to what they consider truth, in order to wipe off the scandal of its countenance to what they hold to be error. Constituted as society is, the state must break faith with dissenters, or church extension out of the taxes must bring in its wake the extension of schism and of the taxes too.

If the church is prepared for this last alternative, she may properly crave alms of the parliament of Great Britain. If she is willing to admit that her present endowments are public property, intrusted to her by parliament for the purpose of instructing the people in the national religion, incidents of her state establishment, and vested in her during the good pleasure of the civil government, then let her claim from the consistency of the Queen's faithful Commons to carry out the good work which they have so munificently begun. If she desires that the maintenance of her extended ministrations, and the progress and permanency of every work in which she may hereafter be engaged, should turn upon the point of secular politics, be in jeopardy at every general election, and depend every year upon the relative strength in the House of Commons of Mr. O'Connell and Sir Robert Peel, then let her by all means press her demand for an annual grant of money. If she finds encouragement in the present constitution of parliament to contract new obligations, which will bind her to submit to new modes of intervention by the state in ecclesiastical affairs, then let her cast upon the shoulders of the legislature the duty of finding the means to propagate her religion.

Looking at the question merely as one of ways and means, we see the church, as it is, extending herself in every direction without the aid of parliament; and we rejoice to see it, for this kind of extension is

"twice blessed;

"It blesteth him that gives, and him that takes."

It is a mode of extension which grows by what it feeds upon; it is the way in which the church became what she is; and, while trusted, it will never fail her, because it is rooted in the sense of individual duty. But if the state acknowledges the principle that this duty belongs to itself, it will supersede the office and responsibility of individuals in the whole matter. Every one from that time will suppose himself to discharge his share of the obligation when he pays his taxes. If the state does not put on as large a tax as is required, that will be no private person's concern, nor is such a thing to be presumed. In other words, when this principle is established, voluntary contribution, upon a large scale, for the building or endowment of church, will become as productive a resource as the like kind of supererogatory munificence in aid of the poor rates or church rates is under the existing system. The Chancellor of the Exchequer can tell us whether the church would be a loser or gainer by this result.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. E. Amery late of Great Torrington, Devon, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Baptist church at Whitechurch, Hants, to become its pastor, and has entered on his duties with cheering prospects of success. The ordinance of believers baptism was administered by him on the last Sabbath to seven persons.

We understand that the Rev. James Smith the Baptist minister of Salem chapel, Cheltenham, is engaged to supply at New Park street, Southwark, next Sabbath day and the two following.

On the 21st of September, Mr. J. Wilkinson was ordained to the pastorate of the independent church Keldswaledale, Yorkshire. The Rev. J. Walker, of Northallerton, opened the services by reading the scriptures and prayer. The Rev. G. Croft, of Pickering, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Barnard Castle, asked the usual questions. The Rev. G. Croft, offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. J. Bell, of Lancaster, gave the charge to the minister. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Harrison preached to the people. The chapel was crowded with an attentive audience. Under the ministry of the Rev. J. Wilkinson many additions have been made to the church, peace and harmony have been preserved among the members, while many circumstances conspire to afford a pleasing prospect of continued prosperity.

A new independent chapel having been built for the church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. J. Haas, at Mersea Island, Essex, it was opened on the 16th of September; when the Rev. James Bennett, D.D., of London, preached two sermons. In the afternoon, a number of the friends dined together at the White Hart Inn.

The Rev. Josiah Chapman, of Billingshurst, Sussex, has accepted a call from the independent church at Epping, Essex, and commences his labours about the middle of the month.

On Sunday week the annual sermons on behalf of the baptist missions were preached in the baptist chapels, Manchester, by the Revs. J. H. Hinton, A.M., John Aldis, and Joseph Davis, of London; and in Salford, by the Rev. A. Leslie, missionary from Monghyr, in the East Indies, and the Rev. D. Griffiths, of Accrington.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held in the independent chapel, Grosvenor-street, Piccadilly, when Alderman Bird occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. R. Fletcher, J. H. Hinton, J. Aldis, A. Leslie, D. Griffiths, Joseph Davis, E. H. Nolan, J. W. Massie, &c. &c. Interesting accounts were given of the state of the missions in different parts of the world. Collections were made at the close of each service, amounting in the whole to 105*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

The Rev. J. A. Scott, M.A., of Woolwich, is delivering a course of lectures at Chadwell-street chapel, Pentonville, on the social systems of the present day compared with Christianity; the second lecture, on Puseyism, will be given to-morrow evening.

On Wednesday, Sept. 29, the Rev. G. Eustace, late of Highbury college, was ordained to the pastoral charge of the Independent church and congregation assembling in Zion chapel, Nuneaton. The Rev. J. Harrison, of Stretton-under-Fosse, read the scriptures and offered up prayer; the Rev. J. G. Hewlett, of Coventry, gave a scriptural view of a christian church and asked the usual questions; the Rev. T. Dix offered up the ordination prayer; the Rev. W. Gunn, of Aylesbury (pastor of Mr. Eustace), gave the charge. In the evening, a sermon to the church and congregation was preached by the Rev. J. Sibree, of Coventry.

On Wednesday, the 22d ult., Mr. John Hurst, first student of the Pickering Home Missionary academy, was publicly set apart to the pastoral office over the church and congregation assembling in the independent chapel, Reeth, Yorkshire. The Rev. C. H. Bateman, of Sedberg, opened the service with reading the scriptures and prayer. The Rev. J. Walker, of Northallerton, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. S. Bell, of Lancaster, asked the questions, and received Mr. Hurst's confession of faith. The Rev. G. Brooks, of Leyburn, offered up the ordination prayer. The Rev. G. Croft, tutor of Pickering Home Missionary Academy, delivered an impressive charge to the young minister, and the Rev. W. Sedgwick, of Ravingstone-dale, concluded with prayer. In the evening, the Rev. S. Bell preached to the people. The church has more than doubled its number of members since Mr. Hurst came to Reeth.

The Rev. David Thomas, late of Newport Pagnel college, was ordained to the pastoral office over the independent church, Chesham, Bucks, Sept. the 29th. The services were commenced by the Rev. W. Tomlin, Chesham, Bucks; the Rev. J. S. Bright, Luton, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. J. Freeman, Walthamstow, asked the usual questions; the Rev. L. Hall offered the ordination prayer, with imposition of hands; the Rev. N. M. Harry, London, delivered the charge to the minister; the Rev. J. Hansant, Beaconsfield, concluded the morning services. The evening service was introduced by the Rev. W. Slater, Odiham; the Rev. Caleb Morris, London, preached to the people, who also concluded with prayer. The Rev. Messrs. Hayden, Davis, Payne, Aston, Holmes, Hodge, Bartlett, and Hewlyn, took part in the services.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 4, at the independent chapel, Witney, by the Rev. E. Jones, of Oxford, Mr. CHARLES UNDERHILL, to MARY, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. TOZER, Witney.

Oct. 5, at Mare street chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, the Rev. ROBERT BREWER, of Coleford, Gloucestershire, to ANNE, eldest daughter of J. J. LUNTLEY, Esq., of the Triangle, Hackney.

At Falmouth, Jamaica, on Saturday, the 31st of July, seventeen couples were united together in marriage, by the Rev. W. Knibb.

DEATHS.

Sept. 30, at Farming Woods, near Thrappstone, suddenly, aged 65, Lady GERTRUDE FITZPATRICK, second daughter of John, second Earl of Upper Ossory. From her numerous acts of charity, the poor will sustain a great loss by the death of this estimable lady.

Oct. 4, the Rev. ROBERT MARRIOTT, rector of Cottesbatch, Leicestershire. He will be greatly missed by a large body of dependants, whom his liberality kept in a state of comfort.

Oct. 7, aged 32, the Right Hon. Lord MONSON.

Lately, Dr. FRANCIA, the Dictator of Paraguay.

Sept. 29, at Kingsbridge, GEORGE PRIDEAUX, Esq., aged 66, until lately a resident at Plymouth, where he practised as a solicitor for 35 years. He was buried on Sunday week, at the quakers' meeting-house, attended by upwards of 500 friends and acquaintances.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, October 8.

INSOLVENTS.

BRIDGMAN, JESSE, and DRYLAND, WILLIAM, Upper Chapman street, St. George's East, tallow melters, Oct. 8.

FLETCHER, JOHN ROBERT, Grantham, Lincolnshire, wine merchant, Oct. 7. THOMSON, HENRY, late of King street, and of Chadwell street, Clerkenwell, timber merchant, Oct. 8.

BISHOP, GEORGE BLIGHT, and HILDYARD, FRANCIS, Southampton, drapers, to surrender Oct. 15, Nov. 19: solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, 137, Cheapside.

BROWN, ROBERT, Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller, Oct. 26, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Rosser and Son, 7, Warwick court, Gray's inn, London, and Messrs. England and Shackles, Hull.

BRYAN, THOMAS, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, hotel proprietor, Oct. 20, Nov. 19: solicitors, Mr. Warrand, 6, South square, Gray's inn, London, and Mr. Empson, Leamington.

CAPAIN, JOHN, Riddings, Derbyshire, common brewer, Oct. 22, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuart, 1, Field court, Gray's inn, London.

CAREY, GEORGE, Nottingham, lace manufacturer, Oct. 22, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Percy and Co., Nottingham, and Messrs. Austen and Hobson, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn, London.

COULSELL, JAMES, Richmond, Surrey, builder, Oct. 16, Nov. 19: solicitor, Mr. Knightley, Pantoon square, Haymarket.

CROSSWELL, STEPHEN HAWK, late of Devonport, but now of Walbrook, London, and MAY, JOHN, jun., Devonport, wine merchants, Oct. 21, Nov. 19: solicitor, Mr. Michael, Red Lion square.

DITTRICH, RUDOLPH MORITZ, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Konigsberg, Prussia, mer

chant, Nov. 3 and 19: solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and Marris, 5, Gray's inn square, London, and Mr. T. Holden, Hull.

ELLACOTT, JOHN, Cheltenham, shoe manufacturer, Oct. 18, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Savery and Co., Bristol, and Messrs. Hornby and Towgood, St. Swithin's lane, London.

GIBSON, JAMES, Over Darwen, Lancashire, cotton cloth manufacturer, Nov. 3 and 19: solicitors, Messrs. Fisher and De Jersey, 162, Aldersgate street, London, and Mr. S. Barker, Manchester.

HOPPE, CHARLES, 2, Blackfriars road, chinaman, Oct. 20, Nov. 19: solicitor, Mr. Leigh, 16, George street, Mansion house.

LEE, THOMAS, Battye mill, near Mirfield, Yorkshire, boat builder, Oct. 18, Nov. 19: solicitors, Mr. Walker, 13, Furnival's inn, London, and Mr. J. Blackburn, Leeds.

MORISON, ANDREW, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, lodging-house keeper, Oct. 19, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs. White and Eyre, 11, Bedford row, London, and Messrs. Finch and Jones, and Mr. J. Hill, Worcester.

RUSSELL, JOHN, Brampton, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, tailor, Oct. 19, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester, and Messrs. R. M. and C. Baxter, 48, Lincoln's inn fields, London.

SHADE, FRANCIS, Chester, timber merchant, Oct. 26, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London, and Messrs. Higson and Son, Manchester.

TANNER, EDWARD, 16, Fish street hill, ship and insurance agent, Oct. 15, Nov. 19: solicitor, Mr. Weeks, Tokenhouse yard.

TOMKINSON, JOSEPH, late of Buxton street, but now of Newton, Manchester, joiner, Oct. 23, Nov. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Chapman and Roberts, Manchester, and Messrs. Chester and Toulmin, Staple inn, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

SHIRLS, ROBERT, North Leith, spirit merchant, Oct. 12, Nov. 9.

THOMSON, JOHN, Glasgow, builder, Oct. 13, Nov. 3.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 29, Silk and Brown, Long acre, Middlesex, coach makers—Oct. 27, J. and F. E. Kingsford, Dover, wine merchants—Oct. 29, Leigh, New Windsor, Berkshire, corn dealer—Oct. 29, Long, Croydon, Surrey, coal merchant—Oct. 29, Barnett, Sydenham, Kent, builder—Oct. 29, Morgan, Liverpool street, London, and Farnham place, Old Gravel lane, Surrey, merchant—Nov. 2, Peerman, late of Christchurch, Southampton, brewer—Nov. 1, Coe, Cambridge, ironmonger, and now of Bourne, Cambridgeshire, cattle salesman—Nov. 4, Boothby and Son, Nottingham, iron founders—Nov. 2, Pickard, Oset, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—Oct. 28, New, Worcester, grocer—Oct. 30, Beddingfield, Needham Market, Suffolk, yarn manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 29.

White, East Cowes, Southampton, ship builder—Hamlet, 1, Princes street, Leicester square, gold and silver smith—Courtene, Redbrook, Monmouthshire, brewer—Burlinson, Sunderland, upholsterer—Day, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer—T. and J. L. Keasley, Long lane and Wyld's rents, Bermondsey, tanners—Moss, Liverpool, watch maker—Last, Birmingham, general merchant—Robson, Bear street, Leicester square, Middlesex, coach currier—Coe, Bourne, Cambridgeshire, cattle salesman.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wackrill and Merson, Tiverton, Devonshire, brewers—Evans, Chipping, and Walmsley, Houghton, Lancashire, cotton spinners and power-loom cloth manufacturers—Hall and Jones, Sheffield, merchants—E. C. and T. D. Taylor, 17, Lower Holborn, oil and Italian warehousemen—Ruff and Martin, 37, King street, Golden square, builders—D. Le Boutillier and G. Le Boutillier Diamond, 4, Northumberland place, Commercial road east, drapers—T. F. and E. Wright, Brighton, librarians—Baker and Darby, 90, Holborn hill, printers—Frost and Hattersley, millstone manufacturers—F. and C. Cooper, Brighton, attorneys—Wareham and Brown, Fontnell, Dorsetshire—S. and J. Ride, Leicester, millwrights—S. and I. Danks, Wednesday, Staffordshire, coal masters—Douglass and Cragg, 1, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn, solicitors—P. and W. Hope, Liverpool, tea dealers—T. I. B. and T. Hollings, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners (so far as regards T. Hollings, jun.)—Gill and Russ, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, surgeons—Hodgson and Fallows, Manchester, cotton manufacturers—Thorp and Meakin, Leigh and Manchester, silk manufacturers—Demichellis and Martin, 36, Coleman street, City, general merchants—Roberts and Jonas, Liverpool, joiners—G. and J. Ison, Birmingham, cabinet makers—Higginson and Watkins, Liverpool, pump makers—S. C. and G. Thrower, Cambridge, linen drapers—Horsfall and Tew, Halifax, Yorkshire, ladies' shoe warehouse—Wilson and Thompson, Berwick-upon-Tweed, booksellers.

Tuesday, October 12.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 85:—

Swanston meeting, Swanston, Cambridgeshire. W. Richardson, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENTS.

FOOTITT, JAMES, Sheffield, Yorkshire, scrivener, Oct. 9.

LUCAS, ROBERT, Bristol, ironmonger, Oct. 9.

MILES, GEORGE, 303, Oxford street, cheesemonger, Oct. 12.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS JONES, Newport, Monmouthshire, scrivener.

PRICH, JOSEPH, PURDY, JAMES, and PRICE, JOSEPH, jun., Yeovil, Somersetshire, linen drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

BALDWIN, JOHN, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, wire drawer, Oct. 23, Nov. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Bewick, Birmingham.

BYNE, FRANCIS LEE, Liverpool, broker, Oct. 27, Nov. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Raimond and Gooday, Gray's inn, London, and Mr. George Salter, Ellesmere, Shropshire.

CHEETHAM, THOMAS, sen., Stockport, Cheshire, surgeon, Oct. 26, Nov. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple London, and Mr. Weston, Manchester.

CLARK, JOHN SHERRING, Angel court, Throgmorton street, City, broker, Oct. 23, Nov. 23; solicitor, Mr. Gilbert Stevens, 13, Northumberland street, Charing cross.

EASTWOOD, SAMUEL, Huddersfield, woolstapler, Oct. 28, Nov. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Van Sandau and Cumming, King street, Cheapside, London, and Mr. William Jacob, Huddersfield.

EDWARDS, JOHN, Hungerford, Berkshire, wine merchant, Nov. 2, 23; solicitor, Mr. Edward Moss Dimmock, 12, Size lane, Bucklebury, London.

HALFORD, RICHARD, BALDOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, and SNOULTON, OSBORN, Canterbury, bankers, Oct. 25, Nov. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Sankey and Sladden, Canterbury, and Messrs. Richardson and Talbot, 47, Bedford row, London.

HOLYLAND, THOMAS, Manchester, manufacturer of woollens, Oct. 23, Nov. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester, and Messrs. R. M. and C. Baxter, 48, Lincoln's-inn fields, London.

MONTEATH, WILLIAM, Oxford street, linen draper, Oct. 19, Nov. 23; solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, 61, Cheapside.

MORRIS, RICHARD, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, timber merchant, Oct. 16, Nov. 23; solicitors, Mr. Richard Whitehouse, 8, Chancery lane, London, and Mr. William Morgan, Birmingham.

PAINE, EDWARD, Liverpool, drysalter, Oct. 23, Nov. 23; solicitors, Messrs. Duncan and Radcliffe, Liverpool, and Messrs. Addington and Co., Bedford row, London.

PRICE, JOHN, Bedford, tailor, Oct. 22, Nov. 23; solicitor, Mr. Ness, Dyer's buildings, Holborn.

RICHMOND, JOHN, and SMITH, ROBERT, Manchester, yarn agents, Nov. 4, 23; solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Back, 46, Chancery lane, London, and Mr. James Barratt, jun., Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COLQUHOUN, JOHN, Paisley, bleacher, Oct. 15, Nov. 5.

HIDDLESTON, JOHN, jun., Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, draper, Oct. 15, Nov. 5.

HOSIE, JAMES, Newton of Brux, Aberdeen, grain dealer, Oct. 18, Nov. 9.

KINNEAR, THOMAS, Teasdale, Fifeshire, lime burner, Oct. 18, Nov. 8.

LE' SAGE, ADOLPHE, Edinburgh, printseller, Oct. 18, Nov. 15.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 4, Bowley, Commercial Sale rooms, Mincing lane, City, and of Doddington grove, Newington, Surrey, broker—Nov. 2, Fearley, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler—Nov. 2, Faulkner, jun., Danver's wharf, Chelsea, builder—Nov. 2, Masson, Lime street square, London, merchant—Nov. 2, Underhill and Slater, Watling street, London, warehousemen—Nov. 2, Winter, Blue Bell yard, St. James's street, wine merchant—Nov. 2, Norman, Blackman street, Southwark, and of East Dereham, Norfolk, wine and spirit merchant—Nov. 2, Compton, Beckenham and Lee, Kent, farmer—Nov. 4, Barber, Walworth road, Newington, pawnbroker—Nov. 4, Ward, Woolwich, Kent, banker—Nov. 4, Maddox and Blenkarn, Watling street, London, warehousemen—Nov. 5, Walden, Liverpool, silk mercer—Nov. 4, Holden, Manchester, innkeeper—Nov. 4, Dickson, Liverpool, seed and spice merchant—Nov. 4, Glover, Liverpool, seed and spice merchant—Nov. 4, Lowe, Liverpool, attorney at law—Nov. 23, Cocking, Beeston, Bedfordshire, market gardener—Nov. 6, Taylor, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen draper—Nov. 23, Field, Moreton in the Marsh, Gloucestershire, corn merchant—Nov. 6, H. and C. Grove, Birmingham, grocers—Nov. 9, Woolcott, Bristol, marble mason—Nov. 4, Denton, Carlisle, builder—Nov. 5, Parker, Brampton, Cumberland, Nov. 3, Freer, Liverpool, bookseller—Nov. 4, Parker, Manchester, cotton spinner—Nov. 4, butcher—Nov. 5, Lees, Gorton, and of Manchester, Lancashire, manufacturer—5, M'Kay, late of Dublin, merchant—Nov. 9, Miller, Durham-down, Bristol, nurseryman—Nov. 5, Haywood and Fletcher, Manchester, wholesale and retail booksellers—Nov. 3, Taylor, Liverpool, bookseller—Nov. 3, Parry, Liverpool, bookseller—Nov. 11, Brown and Bradley, Gloucester and of Birmingham, merchants.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 2.

Phelps, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, scrivener—Stuchfield, Church street, Paddington green, horse dealer—Peden, 62, Berwick street, and 388, Oxford street, coach maker—Throsser, late of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, saddler.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Swiney and Hartley, Dublin—Taylor and Co., Sheffield, surgeons—Triebner and Moule, London—Jones and Hollis, Park crescent Mews, Portland place, St. Marylebone, livery stable keepers—Barnard and Joy, Norwich, ironmongers—Wright and Girdlestone, 15, Golden square, Middlesex, attorneys—M'Clure and Leese, Hampson Mills, Lancashire, and Manchester, calico printers—Pinkess and Dudding, Liverpool, varnish manufacturers—Wiggins and Co., Danbury, Essex, brewers—Moody and Frost, Huddersfield, fancy woollen cloth manufacturers—Hervey and Robinson, Salford, sizers—Shaw and Cummins, London, general merchants—Gibson and Co., Derwent Iron Foundry, Derbyshire, iron founders (so far as regards Gibson)—Hiller and Co., Sheffield, pork butchers—Whitaker and Co., Wortley, Yorkshire, fire brick makers—Glyde, jun., and Co., Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, clothiers—Baughan and Co., Buckingham, carpenters.

BRITISH FUNDS.

An almost entire absence of business of magnitude in the funds that are open for immediate transfers, has been the ruling feature in the stock exchange during the past week. On Saturday afternoon there was one of those fortunately rare occurrences in the English stock market—a panic. It is the impression that this has been aggravated by the abundant supply of stock consequent on the funding scheme, and the discomfiture of the Bulls therefrom, who anticipated a rise. Another cause is the serious loss of many parties on Spanish stock, which they must sell their consols to make good. On Monday the market was in a most excited state, and consols fell about 1 per cent. Yesterday money was so scarce that it commanded 8 per cent. interest for short loans.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols.....	89½	89½	89	88½	88½	87½
Ditto for Account.....	89½	89½	89½	89	88½	88
3 per cents. Reduced.....	—	—	—	—	—	86½
3½ per cents. Reduced.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per cent.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	97	97½
Long Annuities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock.....	—	—	—	—	163½	164
India Stock.....	246	246	246½	246	245	245
Exchequer Bills.....	14 pm.	13 pm.	13 pm.	15 pm.	11 pm.	13 pm.
India Bonds, 3 per cent.....	2 pm.	1 pm.	par	1 pm.	par	1 dis

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian.....	—	Mexican.....	23½
Belgian.....	109½	Peruvian.....	15½
Brazilian.....	59	Portuguese 5 per cents.....	47
Buenos Ayres.....	20½	Ditto 3 per cents.....	19
Columbian.....	20½	Russian.....	112½
Danish.....	78½	Spanish Active.....	20½
Dutch 2½ per cents.....	51½	Ditto Passive.....	6½
Ditto 5 per cents.....	99½	Ditto Deferred.....	11½

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton.....	41½
Birmingham and Derby.....	—	London and Croydon Trunk ..	13½
Birmingham and Gloucester ..	55	London and Greenwich.....	8
Blackwall.....	94	Ditto New.....	17½
Bristol and Exeter.....	29	Manchester and Birmingham ..	22
Cheltenham and Gt. Western.....	16½	Manchester and Leeds.....	—
Eastern Counties.....	8	Midland Counties.....	76
Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	—	Ditto Quarter Shares.....	19
Great North of England.....	—	North Midland.....	66
Great Western.....	76	Ditto New.....	32½
Ditto New.....	54½	South Eastern and Dover.....	19
Ditto Fifties.....	7½	South Western.....	51½
London and Birmingham.....	160	Ditto New.....	26
Ditto Quarter Shares.....	22½		

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Oct. 11.

The supplies of English wheat are moderate, but the continuance of wet weather has kept the market firm. There has been a free sale for both English and foreign wheat, at 1s. to 2s. per qr. advance on the rates of this day week.

Flour is in demand and rather dearer.

There is a good supply of barley, and the malting qualities fully maintain the rates of this day week; but grinding and distilling qualities are 1s. per qr. cheaper.

New beans are a dull sale at 1s. per qr. decline.

White and grey peas maintain the prices of this day week.

There is a large supply of oats, and the demand is dull for new oats at 6d. per qr. decline; but for old oats there is a free sale, and at fully the prices of this day week.

Wheat, Red New 52 to 64	Malt, Ordinary.. 50 to 53	Beans, Old..... 38 to 40
Fine..... 64 to 70	Pale..... 58 to 60	Harrow..... 37 to 41
White..... 60 to 68	Peas, Hog..... 34 to 38	Oats, Feed..... 21 to 23
Fine..... 70 to 76	Maple..... 36 to 40	Fine..... 24 to 28
Rye..... 32 to 36	Boilers..... 37 to 38	Poland..... 22 to 24
Barley..... 26 to 29	Beans, Ticks.... 34 to 38	Potato..... 22 to 25
Malting..... 34 to 38		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 8.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
Wheat..... 61s. 9d.	Wheat..... 68s. 6d.	Wheat..... 16s. 8d.
Barley..... 33 0	Barley..... 38 4	Barley..... 4 10
Oats..... 22 0	Oats..... 23 4	Oats..... 12 3
Rye..... 38 7	Rye..... 39 0	Rye..... 11 0
Beans..... 42 11	Beans..... 44 3	Beans..... 3 6
Peas..... 38 2	Peas..... 45 1	Peas..... 2 0

SEEDS.

Canaryseed was in request at former terms. Tares were pressing on the market at an abatement of fully 6d. per bushel. In the prices of other articles there is no change to notice.

Linseed, English, sowing 54s. to 59s. per qr.	Coriander..... 10s. to 16s. pr cwt.
Baltic, ditto..... — —	Old..... 16 to 18
Ditto, crushing..... 48 to 51	Canary, new..... 90 to 95
Mediter. and Odessa 50 to 54	Old..... 100 to —
Hempseed, small..... 40 to 45	Extra..... — to —
Large..... 48 to 50	Caraway, old..... 50 to 52
Clover, English, red..... — per cwt.	New..... 48 to 52
Ditto, white..... — —	Mustard, brown, new 10 to 14 pr bush.
Flemish, red..... — —	White..... 9 to 13
Ditto, white..... — —	Trefoil..... 16 to 28
New Hamburg, red..... — —	Rye grass, English... 30 to 42
Ditto, white..... — —	Scotch..... 18 to 40
Old Hamburg, red..... — —	Tares, winter..... — to —
Ditto, white..... — —	New..... 6 to 7 6d.
French, red..... — —	Large, foreign..... — to —
Ditto, white..... — —	Rapeseed, English, new 36l. to 40l. pr last

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Oct. 11.

The butter market was firm throughout the week, and prices the turn dearer. The finer brands are in request to ship, at 90s. to 92s. Waterford; 92s. to 94s. Carlow; 83s. to 85s. Limerick; and 86s. to 87s. Cork. Good bacon continues scarce, and is a ready sale; landed at 62s. sizeable, and 60s. heavy. Some sales of Limerick were made last week at 50s. on board for four months, and of Waterford at 52s. Lard is steady at 76s. landed.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Oct. 11.

The demand is not so brisk as it has been for new hops, and prices have fallen upon the new pockets 5s. per cwt. There is very little doing in old hops, as the Weyhill fair commences to-morrow; and until the result is known there is not likely to be much movement. The duty is estimated at £145,000 to £150,000. The picking is nearly over.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 11.

The market to-day was again well supplied with beasts, most of which were of very good quality. The attendance of dealers was numerous, yet the beef trade was heavy, and last week's quotations were hardly supported, and a clearance was not effected. The receipts from Scotland were limited in extent. There was a fair average number

of sheep on sale, which moved off steadily on quite as good terms as noted on Monday last. In calves little was doing.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	3 4 .. 5 0	Pork	4 4 .. 5 8
HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.			
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	620	3,993	134
Monday	3,517	23,020	118

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 11.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Inferior Mutton	3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling ditto	3 4 .. 3 6	Middling ditto	4 0 .. 4 4
Prime large ditto	3 6 .. 3 8	Prime ditto	4 6 .. 4 8
Prime small ditto	3 8 .. 3 10	Veal	4 8 .. 5 4
Large Pork	4 6 .. 4 10	Small Pork	5 0 .. 5 6

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Oct. 11.

The arrivals during the past week have been as follow: viz., from Yorkshire, 433 tons; Devons, 405; Jersey, 80; and by barges from Kent and Essex, 450: total, 1348 tons.

York Reds per ton 70s. to —s. Kent and Essex Whites per ton 50s. to 60s.

Devons 70 .. — Jersey and Guernsey Whites — .. 45

WOOL, Oct. 11.

LEEDS. Rather more activity has been displayed in the foreign wool market during the past week than for some weeks previous, and if any variation in prices can be quoted, it is rather a tendency upwards.

SCOTCH.—The imports of wool from Scotland have been rather heavy this week, which has had the effect of checking the demand; but as a good portion are for forwarding into the country, the stock will not be much increased by it.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Oct. 9.—At per load of 56 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	80s. to 85s.	New Clover Hay	100s. to 115s.
New ditto	75 .. 92	Old ditto	105 .. 126
Useful ditto	88 .. 92	Oat Straw	42 .. 44
Fine Upland and Rye Grass	93 .. 96	Wheat Straw	46 .. 48

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Extract from a Letter by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., author of "Mammon."

The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion.

J. Harris

Bpsom.

A superficial survey of it, ("A Guide to Family Devotion,") is sufficient to manifest that its plan is the most complete of any with which I am acquainted, embracing everything which the service of the family altar requires, or admits of; while its execution is also such as to entitle it to commendation, and secure for it the circulation and use which it deserves.

Birmingham.

J. Guinness

I feel it right to express my opinion that the plan is excellent; and that the execution of the plan is judicious, and well adapted to its purpose, as an aid to the great duty and blessing of family, conjugal, and secret worship.

Homerton.

H. Smith

It is not till after a careful perusal that I gave an opinion of Mr. Fletcher's "Guide to Family Devotion." This I do now with great pleasure; believing it to be a work eminently calculated for beneficial circulation in Christian families, to whom I would earnestly recommend it.

Hackney.

J. A. Cox

I am enabled to speak with propriety and confidence of the real worth and admirable adaptation to usefulness of your work. I have used it much in my own family, and I can truly say that as I advance it grows in my esteem. You have rendered a most important service to Christian households by your labours, and I have no doubt that its circulation will be as extensive as your most sanguine expectations could anticipate.

Liverpool.

J. R. Appleby

On examination, I am much pleased with it, ("A Guide to Family Devotion,") and feel, when I am called to leave my family, that I leave for its use a good substitute behind me.

Weigh-House.

J. Binney

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COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 11.

Stewart's, 21s. 3d.; Hetton's, 21s.; Lambton's, 21s.; Hartlepool's, 21s.; Belmont's, 21s. Number of ships arrived during the week, 430.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, Oct. 12.

TEA.—A public sale took place to-day, consisting of 9,039 packages, which being the first since the arrival of the news from China, attracted an unusually large assemblage of the trade. Higher prices were obtained for the lower qualities of Black Tea, the proportion of which in the sale was small; the finer sorts of Black, together with most kinds of Green Tea were however a shade cheaper. Of the above quantity 4,500 packages were sold. The following are the prices actually obtained: Congou, good ordinary flat heated and low 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., but mid coarse and flat 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9d.; but mid rather fresh burnt 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. middling blackish leaf rather strong 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d., but mid strong and Pekoe flavour 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d., choice very strong Pekoe flavour 2s. 10d.; Twankay, good ordinary flat 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., but mid coarse and strong 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d., but mid rather coarse but strong 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; Young Hyson, but mid and mid very strong burnt coarse 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; Hyson, but mid rather strong 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d., good mid full burnt 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.; Souchong, but mid 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d., good mid 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d., good 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Gunpowder, ordinary and good ordinary 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d. per pound; Company's Congou sold at 1s. 9d. and 1s. 10d. cash.

COFFEE.—The market was in a dull state to-day for all kinds, and prices are on the decline: at auction 1,312 bags Ceylon went at 68s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. for good and fine ordinary, being 1s. 6d. to 2s. cheaper: 50 packages unclean Barbies, sold at 88s. to 85s. for low middling. Privately little business was done.

SUGAR.—The market for West India Muscovado Sugar remained firm to-day, and a good business was done in both grocery and refining descriptions, but chiefly in the former qualities, and colour samples fetched an advance of 8d. The private sales were about 700 hhds and tierces. A public sale, consisting of 100 hhds Barbadoes went briskly at 6d. to 1s. advance on the last sale, from 59s. to 70s. 6d. for low to fine yellow.

TALLOW.—The market is very dull, and prices depressed. 47s. to 50s. is the nearest quotation of P.Y.C. on the spot. For delivery there has been little done; 47s. is the quotation up to the end of the year, and 47s. 6d. for spring months. At public sale 300 casks South American Tallow sold at 38s. to 46s. according to quality.

I highly prize your volume of "Family Devotion," and think it well adapted to secure the objects to which you aspire. The selections of Scripture are judicious; the sacred songs which you have introduced are appropriate and diversified; and, as a whole, I think the work is likely to prove a valuable aid to the piety of households.

Hackney

John Clayton L.

I consider it a vast advantage to persons who begin house-keeping, if unaccustomed to extemporaneous prayer, to have such a help to devotion as your work affords. Many, especially females have felt considerable difficulty in conducting family worship, for want of a selection of Scriptures adapted to family reading; this difficulty your work meets, and cannot but be appreciated by a large class of the Christian community. The work appears to me to be executed devotionally, which, in my opinion, is a strong recommendation of its excellency. With many sincere wishes for its success,

Surrey-Chapel House.

J. Thorneau

I have been particularly pleased with the adaptation of the several Hymns, Portions of Scripture, and Prayers, to each other. The general character of the whole is excellent; and I trust the work will be found eminently useful in the promotion of domestic piety. That result will, doubtless, be esteemed by you an ample reward for the labour you must have expended.

Fork.

James Parkinson

I regard this "Guide" as eminently calculated to lead on to the fulfilment of that prophecy, "Elijah shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Much both of the mantle and the spirit of Elijah has fallen upon the author of this timely work.

Maberey Chapel.

Robert Philip

The evangelical strain of the prayers gives them an advantage over most other forms which have been published for families: I mean, not only the savour of evangelical feeling and motive with which they are imbued, but the frequent addresses which are intermingled to each Divine Person of the Triune Jehovah. I trust that your labours will lead many families to a practical use and enjoyment of the glorious privileges of the gospel.

Isaac Pratt
Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street.

Your volume has, to my mind, several characteristic recommendations. The addition of sacred song, and especially of scripture reading to morning and evening prayer, I regard with great satisfaction. Your scripture selection also appears to be at once judicious and comprehensive. Allow me to add, that I have been delighted to find, at whatever page of your work I have opened, a strain thoroughly evangelical; the expressions of repentance towards God, and faith in the great atonement, seem to me essential to every prayer.

Leeds.

John Ely

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